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# ST. HELENA

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Report for the years  
1966 and 1967

*LONDON*  
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE  
1969



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## THEORY OF THE CASE

### FACTS

The facts of the case are as follows: The defendant, a man of sound mind and of legal age, was charged with the murder of the deceased, a woman of sound mind and of legal age.

The defendant was charged with the murder of the deceased, a woman of sound mind and of legal age, on the day of the murder, the deceased was found dead in the defendant's house.

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# PART I

## General Review

### *Administrative Affairs*

IN the 1967 New Year Honours His Excellency the Governor, Sir John Field, C.M.G., was appointed a Knight Commander of the Civil Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

In June 1966, the Advisory Council passed a resolution requesting the Governor to put forward to the Secretary of State, for Her Majesty's approbation, certain proposals for the revision of the island's constitution. These proposals provided that the Advisory Council should be elevated to Legislative Council status: Members of the Advisory Council should retain their seats for one year after the Legislative Council was established. Then fresh elections should be held to set up a fully elected Legislative Council with the exception of two *ex officio* members—the Government Secretary and the Treasurer—and the number of elected members being increased from eight to twelve. Provision was made for the two nominated official members and the four nominated unofficial members of the Advisory Council to cease to be members of the Council after the expiration of the transitional period of one year, their place being taken by four additional elected members. The composition of the Legislative Council would then be two *ex officio* members and twelve elected members. The proposals empowered the Governor to appoint Committees of the Council which would be responsible for the general oversight of the activities of the various Government Departments; they would be given a wide range of statutory and administrative functions. It would be open to the Governor to appoint to any Committee persons who were not members of the Council but who were likely to be able to make a useful contribution to a Committee's work because of their special technical or professional knowledge. Such members would be full members of the Committee with the right to vote in the Committee but they would not be members of the Council. On each Committee elected members of the Council would be in the majority.

The Chairman of any Committee, who would be a member of the Legislative Council, would be required to refer any matter of importance, especially matters involving important questions of policy, to the full Council or to the Governor.

At the same time as the Legislative Council and Committees system was introduced, the composition of the Executive Council would be revised to provide for a membership consisting of two *ex officio* members (the Government Secretary and the Treasurer) and the Chairmen of the Legislative Council Committees. There should no longer be any nominated official members in the Executive Council.

These constitutional changes were approved by the Secretary of State and received the Royal assent. Consequently the St. Helena (Constitution) Order 1966 was made by Her Majesty in Council on the 22nd November, 1966 and laid before Parliament six days later. It came into operation on the 1st January 1967, and the first meeting of the first session of the Legislative Council was held on the 17th January, 1967 to consider the Budget for that year.

On the 1st November, 1967, registration of electors began in preparation for the election of twelve members for a fully elected Legislative Council (except for the *ex officio* members—the Government Secretary and the Treasurer) to take office following the dissolution of the transitional Legislative Council on the 31st December, 1967.

During 1966 bye-elections were held in the Half Tree Hollow and Longwood electoral areas consequent upon the elected members for these two areas being appointed to offices under the Crown. In 1967 a bye-election was held in St. Paul's electoral area when the seat of the member for that area had become vacant owing to his resignation.

Consequent upon the revision of salaries and wages in 1965, in accordance with the accepted recommendations of the Salaries Commissioner, all subsidies paid by Government on foodstuffs (bread, flour, rice, corned beef and cheese) were abolished with effect from the 1st February, 1966.

A twenty-five per cent increase in basic pensions for locally resident pensioners, subject to a maximum of £26 per annum, took effect from the 1st February, 1966.

His Excellency the Governor paid official visits to Ascension and Tristan da Cunha in 1966.

The Dental Officer also visited Tristan da Cunha in 1966 to attend to the dental requirements of the people of the island.

The Governor was away from St. Helena on vacation leave from January to June, 1967. During His Excellency's absence the Government was administered by the Hon J. L. Boyd Wilson, Government Secretary, as Acting Governor.

Mr. G. B. Slade, formerly a Judge of the High Court of Uganda, arrived in St. Helena in October 1967, following his appointment as a Judicial Commissioner, to prepare draft legislation to put the system of the Law Courts of St. Helena on a proper basis.

In the same month the Ministry of Overseas Development provided an expert to visit St. Helena and investigate the feasibility of introducing an old age pensions scheme. The investigation was carried out by Mr. E. A. Johnston of the Government Actuary's Department in the United Kingdom.

Mr. J. L. Boyd Wilson, Government Secretary, left the island on the completion of his tour of duty, in August 1967. He was succeeded by Mr. D. A. Murphy, C.M.G., O.B.E., in December of the same year.

Implementation of the Government Cottage Purchase Scheme, designed to give tenants the opportunity to buy the cottages in which they lived, was started in October 1967 and by the end of the year some forty cottages had been bought.

### *Development*

The Children's Home at Longwood, named the "Lady Field Home for Children", was officially opened by Lady Field on the 12th October, 1966.

The new Rupert's Road, built with Colonial Development and Welfare funds, connecting Rupert's Bay with Side Path Road, was opened in December 1966.

A new thirty-ton electric crane erected on the Wharf as a replacement for the old Thompson's crane, carried out its first operation in March 1967, when it successfully lifted on to the Wharf the lifeboat *John Dutton* of some twenty-five tons. This derrick crane, which is capable of lifting up to thirty tons, has been in regular use since, for lifting heavy boats out of the water for maintenance and repair.

Major repairs to the badly damaged sea front wall were carried out under the supervision of a harbour engineer during 1967 and completed before the end of the year.

The St. Helena Government Broadcasting Station was opened by His Excellency the Governor on Christmas Day, 1967. The station transmits in the 200 metre band, medium wave, on a frequency of 1511 kilocycles. Educational and information matter, and entertainment items, are broadcast.

The scheme for assisting smallholders to improve their holdings continued to be popular, and a number of grants were made, during the two years under review, for irrigation schemes, the clearing of land and the terracing of steep gardens.



In the Public Health Department, the improved senior staff position allowed considerable progress to be made in the field of public health. An extensive programme of immunising children against tetanus made good progress and the eventual result of this campaign should complete the eradication of this dangerous disease from the island.

An optician visited the island in April and May 1966 and prescribed spectacles for a large number of people.

During 1966 and 1967, St. Helena continued to receive substantial financial assistance from Her Majesty's Government in the forms of Colonial Development and Welfare funds, an annual Grant-in-Aid and experts and training provided under the Ministry of Overseas Development Technical Assistance Programme.

The Government's house building programme and the Housing Assistance schemes continued to make good progress during the two years under review and the total assistance approved reached the figure of £30,000 of which some 40 per cent was in the way of grants. Fifty-three new cottages have already been completed which, taken with a further fifty-three flats and houses built by the Public Works Department, have given a total of 106 new dwellings provided over the last five years. In addition, repairs and improvements, in many cases by the building on of additional rooms, have been made to a further 192 houses.

### *General*

A census of the population of St. Helena and Ascension was taken on the night of the 24th July, 1966. It revealed that the total population of St. Helena numbered 4,649, made up of 2,233 males (48 per cent of the total) and 2,416 females (52 per cent of the total), while the St. Helenian population at Ascension totalled 476—428 males and 48 females, 90 per cent and 10 per cent respectively, of the total. The density of population in St. Helena was 98.9 persons to the square mile. There were 1,016 residential buildings of which 1,011 were dwelling houses.

Both St. Helena and Ascension made special issues of postage stamps in 1966 and 1967. In 1966 both islands participated in special omnibus issues commemorating Sir Winston Churchill, the World Football Cup, the opening of the World Health Organisation's new headquarters building in Geneva and the twentieth anniversary of the founding of U.N.E.S.C.O., while in the same year Ascension had two special issues of its own—the marking of the opening of the Apollo Earth Station in November and the opening of the BBC Relay Station in December. In 1967 St. Helena marked with a two-

stamp special issue, the coming into operation of her new constitution, and, with a four-stamp issue, the tercentenary of the arrival in St. Helena of settlers from England after the Great Fire of London.

The new shipping service for St. Helena after the withdrawal of regular calls by passenger ships of the Union Castle Line, was inaugurated by the *Good Hope Castle* when she made her call on the 2nd December, 1967.

A radio telephone service between St. Helena and South Africa, operated by Cable and Wireless Limited, was opened on the 1st December, 1967.

On the occasion of the 100th birthday on the 13th May, 1966, of the oldest person on St. Helena, Mrs. Florence Augustus, a message of congratulation from Her Majesty the Queen, was conveyed to her by His Excellency the Governor.

The Right Reverend Harold Bearmore, O.B.E., A.C.K., retired as Lord Bishop of the Diocese of St. Helena on the 31st March, 1967. He was succeeded by the Right Reverend Edmund Michael Hubert Capper, O.B.E., who was enthroned in St. Paul's Cathedral, St. Helena, on the 3rd September, 1967.

### Visits

H.M.S. *Puma* visited St. Helena from the 10th to the 14th March, 1966, and in July of the same year the submarine H.M.S. *Rorqual* became the first submarine to visit St. Helena in peacetime. In 1967 two other submarines visited the island—H.M.S. *Oberon* in August and H.M.S. *Ambush* in October.

The French warship *Commandant Bory* visited St. Helena on the 2nd June, 1966, and the training ship *Jeanne d'Arc* escorted by the *Victor Schoelcher*, stayed for two days on the 27th and 28th November, 1967.

## PART II

### Chapter 1: Population

THE island population is of mixed origin, being descended from settlers from Britain under the East India Company and from employees or slaves from the East Indies and Madagascar, as well as a small number of Chinese and Africans. The language of the island has always been English, and the English way of life is firmly established.

The population census held on the 24th July, 1966, showed a total population on St. Helena of 4,649, made up of 2,233 males and 2,416 females. At the same date there were 476 St. Helenians on Ascension Island. 42 per cent of the population on St. Helena was composed of persons under 16 years of age and the overall density of population on the island was 99 persons to the square mile.

A table of population statistics from 1902 to 1967 is given at Appendix II.

<i>Vital Statistics</i>	1966	1967
Births . . . . .	137	161
Deaths . . . . .	57	53
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	36.50	49.7
Still Births . . . . .	—	1
Illegitimate Births . . . . .	39	38
Deaths of Infants under 1 year old . . . . .	5	8
Birth rate per 1,000 population . . . . .	29.47	34.84
Death rate per 1,000 population . . . . .	12.26	11.25
Arrivals in the Colony* . . . . .	115	98
Departures from the Colony* . . . . .	122	180

\*Excluding movements to and from Ascension Island.

### Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisations

#### OCCUPATIONS

	1966	1967
Agricultural Labourers . . . . .	123	120
Skilled and General Labourers . . . . .	159	216
Building Tradesmen and Apprentices . . . . .	105	144
Fishermen and Boatmen . . . . .	16	21
Mechanics and Drivers . . . . .	47	49
	<hr/> 450	<hr/> 550

## WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

A comparative table of weekly wages for men in 1966 and 1967 is given below:

<i>Agricultural Labourers:</i>	.	.	1966	1967	
Government	.	.	100/-	100/-	115/-
Commercial	.	.	100/-	100/-	
<i>General Labourers:</i>	.	.			
Government	.	.	100/-	100/-	120/-
Commercial	.	.	100/-	100/-	
<i>Skilled Labour:</i>	.	.			
Government	.	.	112/- to 157/-		
Commercial	.	.	120/- to 130/-		
<i>Apprentices:</i>	.	.			
Government	.	.	52/- to 90/-		
Commercial	.	.	75/-	75/-	

The weekly wage rates for female employees (primarily domestic servants and shop assistants) average 40/- for domestic servants and 55/- for shop assistants. In a few cases where shop assistants work on a commission basis, total earnings range from 105/- to 154/- per week.

*Government Employees:* average a 45-hour week.

*Commercial Employees:* average a 50-hour week.

The following particulars relate to the Public Works Department, in which 400 men (excluding clerks) were employed at the end of 1967:

No.	Occupation	Weekly wages
101	Artisans (building and mechanical tradesmen)	115/- to 157/-
18	Transport Drivers	115/- to 120/-
251	Labourers (including casual and relief workers)	32/6 to 100/-
22	Apprentices	52/- to 90/-
8	Other Categories	100/- to 130/-

The Department works an 8½-hour day, Monday to Friday (42½ hours), but plumbers and public-utility maintenance men spread their hours over a six-day week and are on call in emergencies on Sundays and holidays.

## COST OF LIVING

No cost of living index is available but an index of changes in the retail prices of certain basic commodities has been maintained since 1939. Between 1939 and 1964 this index rose from 100 to 246.

In view of the changed pattern of consumption, a new index of retail prices was started with 1965 as the base year. This index is based on the pattern of expenditure disclosed in a sample survey made during the year, viz.:

Foodstuffs:	77 per cent.
Clothing:	10 per cent.
Household commodities:	8 per cent.
Light and fuel:	5 per cent.

By 1966 that new index had risen to 118, this large increase being mainly due to the removal of government subsidies on essential foodstuffs (referred to on page 00 of this report), and by 1967 to 125.

A list of items comprised in the index with their prices at July 1967 is as follows:

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Price</i> <i>s. d.</i>
Bread . . . . .	1½ lb. loaf	11
<i>Fats/Oils</i>		
Margarine . . . . .	lb.	2 0
Butter . . . . .	lb.	4 10
Fat . . . . .	lb.	2 1
Oil . . . . .	bot.	3 11
Canned Fruit . . . . .	16 oz. tin	2 0
Jam . . . . .	lb.	1 4
Sugar . . . . .	lb.	8
Tea . . . . .	lb.	5 10
Coffee . . . . .	2 oz. tin	3 1
Cocoa . . . . .	4 oz. tin	1 4
Milk . . . . .	14 oz. tin	1 8
Rice . . . . .	lb.	1 0
Potatoes . . . . .	7 lbs.	3 0
Vegetables (fresh) . . . . .	lb.	6
Fish (fresh) . . . . .	lb.	9
<i>Meat and Fish (preserved)</i>		
Meat Roll . . . . .	lb.	3 2
Paste . . . . .	5 oz. tin	5½
Fish . . . . .	7 oz. tin	1 6
Bacon . . . . .	lb.	3 8
Ham . . . . .	lb.	5 10
Corned Beef . . . . .	lb.	4 8½
<i>Spices and Sauces</i>		
Curry Powder . . . . .	lb.	3 10
Pepper . . . . .	oz.	8
Sauce . . . . .	5 oz. bot.	1 8
<i>Meat</i>		
Beef (fresh) . . . . .	lb.	3 3
Pork & Mutton (fresh) . . . . .	lb.	3 1
Beef (frozen) . . . . .	lb.	3 1
Eggs . . . . .	doz.	4 0
Poultry Food . . . . .	lb.	6
Biscuits . . . . .	8 oz. packet	2 0
Cereals . . . . .	12 oz. packet	1 11
Cheese . . . . .	lb.	3 5½
Flour . . . . .	lb.	8
<i>Light and Fuel</i>		
Candles . . . . .	each	3½
Electric Current (domestic) . . . . .	unit	8
Paraffin Oil . . . . .	gall.	3 3
Wood . . . . .	cwt.	3 0
<i>Household Items</i>		
Bed Sheets . . . . .	each	23 0
Blanket . . . . .	each	24 6
Soap . . . . .	tablet	8
Detergent . . . . .	packet	2 9
Boot Polish . . . . .	tin (small)	8
Tooth Paste . . . . .	tube	2 1
Razor Blades . . . . .	pkt. of 5	1 3

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Price</i> <i>s. d.</i>
<i>Clothing</i>		
Shoes . . . . .	pr.	45 0
Shirt . . . . .	each	29 0
Dress . . . . .	each	35 0
Dress Material . . . . .	yd.	3 0

Lowest prices available throughout.

#### LABOUR LEGISLATION

The principal laws in force for the protection of work-people are:  
 the Factories Ordinance (Cap. 35);  
 the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (Cap. 132);  
 The Contracts of Service Ordinance (No. 3 of 1951);  
 The Trade Unions and Trades Disputes Ordinance (No. 3 of 1959; and the rules  
 and/or regulations made under each of these Ordinances.

#### LABOUR RELATIONS

Labour inspection duties are carried out by the Social Welfare Officer in co-operation with the Factories Inspector. The latter is concerned with the provisions of the Factories Ordinance and the former with general labour conditions. Labour inspection has to rely exclusively on persuasion, since in the absence of legislation regulating hours of work and other general labour conditions, inspection depends on the goodwill of the employer, and complaints have to be settled by conciliation.

#### MIGRATION OF LABOUR

Emigration of St. Helenians to Britain has, in consequence of the increasingly strict application of the Commonwealth Immigration Act of 1962, almost come to a standstill. From 1945 to mid-1966 an average of 75 people (mostly females) per year found employment as domestic servants in the United Kingdom. In 1966 sixteen and in 1967 only five, permit holders left the island. This is a very serious setback.

#### LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

At the end of 1967 there was a total of 125 relief workers (the grant of relief work is limited to men over 60 years of age). There were also 88 casual workers. (Two or three days' casual work is given weekly to able-bodied men under 60 who are unable to obtain any other employment).

There were 404 St. Helenians employed at Ascension Island at the end of 1967:

Cable and Wireless Ltd.	174
Pan-American World Airways	100
Ministry of Public Building and Works	103
British Broadcasting Corporation	6
South Atlantic Cable Company	3
Nat Harrison	14
Volcano Club	4

### *Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation*

#### REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

The Colony's main sources of revenue are Customs duties, wharfage, and the sale of postage stamps—mainly to philatelists. In addition, a substantial grant-in-aid is received from the United Kingdom Government, while development expenditure is financed from grants made under the United Kingdom Colonial Development and Welfare Acts. There is no public debt.

The principal heads of revenue for the years 1965 to 1967, were as follows:

	1965 £	1966 £	1967* £
Customs . . . . .	30,200	46,839	34,400
Port and Marine . . . . .	5,950	9,848	6,820
Licences and Taxes, etc. . . . .	21,471	18,084	7,620
Fees and Reimbursements . . . . .	4,230	13,638	6,275
Post Office . . . . .	20,767	17,584	22,270
Rentals . . . . .	6,152	7,533	6,450
Interest . . . . .	1,500	1,386	1,000
Miscellaneous . . . . .	1,960	2,520	2,250
Ascension Island . . . . .	6,060	30,802	†
Electricity and Telephones . . . . .	7,021	8,807	9,060
Overseas Service Aid Scheme . . . . .	11,999	17,870	12,191
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>117,310</b>	<b>174,911</b>	<b>108,336</b>
Grant-in-Aid . . . . .	137,363	194,911	215,706
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>254,673</b>	<b>369,822</b>	<b>324,042</b>
Colonial Development and Welfare grants	55,000	82,922	64,409
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>309,673</b>	<b>452,744</b>	<b>388,451</b>

The principal heads of expenditure were as follows:

	1965 £	1966 £	1967 £
Governor . . . . .	4,756	7,491	5,374
Agriculture and Forestry . . . . .	18,668	24,063	27,750
Ascension Island . . . . .	3,466	8,738	†
Audit . . . . .	1,942	3,524	3,810

	1965 £	1966 £	1967* £
Education . . . . .	24,561	33,518	35,737
Electricity and Telephones . . . . .	17,411	19,251	20,061
Miscellaneous Services . . . . .	61,910	69,651	48,524
Pensions and Gratuities . . . . .	8,468	9,975	13,726
Police . . . . .	5,680	9,267	8,920
Post Office . . . . .	6,183	6,585	8,347
Public Health . . . . .	30,418	33,682	37,435
Public Works Department . . . . .	12,379	13,232	15,079
Public Works Annual Recurrent . . . . .	24,877	43,994	44,595
Public Works Non-Recurrent . . . . .	11,583	3,864	—
Secretariat and Printing Office . . . . .	10,236	13,300	13,977
Social Welfare and Relief . . . . .	9,460	15,561	15,330
Treasury and Customs . . . . .	7,554	10,784	11,504
Overseas Service Aid Scheme . . . . .	12,508	15,717	12,691
Capital Contribution . . . . .	—	—	18,520
Colonial Development and Welfare Funds . . . . .	55,000	117,094	62,409
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>327,060</b>	<b>459,291</b>	<b>403,789</b>

\* Figures estimated. † Transferred to separate Ascension Island budget.

### Statement of Assets and Liabilities at 31st December, 1966

<i>Liabilities</i>	£	<i>Assets</i>	£
Savings Bank . . . . .	303,168	Cash locally and by	
Special Funds . . . . .	20,387	Crown Agents, London . . . . .	105,341
Other Deposits . . . . .	74,915	Investments Savings Bank . . . . .	263,909
General Revenue Balance . . . . .	13,044	Investments Special Funds . . . . .	6,975
		Advances . . . . .	35,289
	<b>£411,514</b>		<b>£411,514</b>

### TAXATION

The principal sources of taxation and the yield from each for the years 1965 to 1967, were as follows:

	1965 £	1966 £	1967* £
<b>Customs:</b>			
Import Duties . . . . .	29,009	46,839	34,400
<b>Port and Marine:</b>			
Wharfage . . . . .	5,625	8,934	6,000
<b>Licences:</b>			
Dog . . . . .	191	185	200
Firearms . . . . .	82	87	105
Liquor . . . . .	96	137	125
Road Traffic . . . . .	786	917	1,580
Trade . . . . .	174	158	240
Miscellaneous . . . . .	211	129	220
<b>Taxes, etc.:</b>			
Income Tax . . . . .	4,473	2,523	3,800
Entertainment Tax . . . . .	209	258	190
Parcels Tax . . . . .	129	418	400
Personal Tax . . . . .	120	165	150
Estate & Succession Duties . . . . .	11,962	12,858	300

\* Estimated figures.



### *Customs Duties*

The territory's Customs Tariff is based on the Standard International Trade Classification. The majority of the rates of duty are *ad valorem* but there are some specific rates, notably for liquor and tobacco. Imports from Commonwealth countries are accorded a preference (usually from 2½ to 5 per cent) compared with the general rate of duty. A very wide range of goods is admitted either duty free or at very low rates, e.g. foodstuffs, clothing, household goods, building materials, machinery and equipment, drugs, marine equipment, educational and cultural articles, etc. The main duty-producing items are liquor, cigarettes, petrol, confectionery, motor vehicles and perfumery. Articles (other than liquor and cigarettes) carrying duties of over 25 per cent are firearms and ammunition, perfumery and cosmetics, jewellery, watches and clocks. Facilities are available for the duty free entry of articles temporarily imported by visitors to the territory.

### *Death Duties*

Duties are payable on all real and personal property which passes on the death of a person and are governed by the Estate and Succession Duties Ordinance. In the case of a person domiciled in the territory duty is payable on all property in the territory and all personal property wherever situated. Relief is available in respect of any duty paid in the United Kingdom on the same property. In the case of a person not domiciled in the territory, duty is only payable on property in the territory. The duties are divided into:

- (a) Estate duty, which is a charge on the body of the estate, on a scale of one-half per cent over £250 and not exceeding £500, one per cent to £1,000, two per cent to £2,000, four, six and eight per cent to £3,000, £5,000 and £7,000 respectively, and scaling up to 25 per cent on estates over £60,000. No duty is payable on estates not exceeding £250.
- (b) Succession duty, which is imposed in addition to the estate duty, is collected at rates varying with the relationship of the successor. The scale commences with succession value over £250 and not exceeding £500, the rates in the three classes concerned being one-half per cent for a husband, lineal descendent or ancestor of the deceased, two per cent for a brother or sister or their descendents and four per cent in the case of any lesser degree of relationship. The rates increase to one, four and eight per cent on a succession value not exceeding £1,000 to two, 10 and 20 per cent up to £10,000 and thereafter

scale up to four, 15 and 25 per cent on a value in excess of £30,000. No duty is payable where the successor is a wife. No duty is payable on a value not exceeding £250.

### *Stamp Duties*

Charges are levied on various classes of instruments scheduled in the Stamp Duties Ordinance, and these are collected by means of postage stamps. Some of the principal duties are:

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Affidavits, declarations, etc. . . . .	5	0
Contracts or agreements . . . . .	from 2	6 to 5s.
Leases according to tenure and rental . . . . .	from 1	0 to £2
Deed of transfer of immovable property, for every £10 . . . . .	1	0

### *Entertainment Tax*

The Entertainment Tax (Consolidation) Ordinance imposes a tax on every ticket sold for any public entertainment. The rate varies from one penny to three pence in respect of each 1/-, or part thereof, of the cost of the ticket.

### *Personal Tax*

A personal tax is payable annually by all residents of the territory who (1) have an overseas income (2) either have no local income or pay less than £5 in local income tax and (3) whose total income exceeds £380 (£420 in the case of a married person). The wife of a resident paying personal tax is exempt from this tax. The rate of tax is £5, or in the case of those who pay local income tax of less than £5, the difference between the amount of income tax paid and £5.

### *Income Tax*

Income tax is payable on incomes derived from local sources only, in accordance with the Income Tax Ordinance, 1953. The present rate of tax is 1/3 in the £ on the first £1,500 and 1/9 in the £ on any excess of chargeable income over £1,500. In assessing the chargeable income a deduction of £300 is allowed to an individual who is resident in the territory, or who is a British subject. In addition, an abatement of one-third of the tax payable is allowed in the case of a married tax-payer whose wife is living with him or is wholly maintained by him. Company tax is payable at 1/6 in the £. A statement showing the incidence of the tax is given in Appendix III, page 67.

## Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

THE Currency, Coinage and Legal Tender Ordinance provides that the territory's currency should be the Bank of England notes and United Kingdom coins; and this is the only currency in circulation. The amount of currency in circulation at the end of 1967 was estimated at £100,000.

There are no commercial banks but there is a Government Savings Bank. The aggregate of depositors' accounts at the end of 1967 was £295,178 and the number of depositors being 1,969. In addition some local merchants accept cheques at their discretion. Remittances to and from the territory may be made through the Post Office by postal or money orders. Larger sums may be remitted through the Crown Agents for Overseas Governments, London, or through the St. Helena Government Treasury. A charge of  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent is made on such larger sums.

## Chapter 5: Commerce

THE total imports (excluding specie and imports by the Government of St. Helena, the Diplomatic Wireless Service and the fishing industry) were valued at £395,825 in 1966 and £410,037 in 1967. The total exports were valued at £50,042 in 1966 and £19,234 in 1967.

### IMPORTS

The following table shows the principal heads, and respective values, of imports for the years 1965 and 1966.

	1965 £	1966 £
Food, drink and tobacco . . . . .	123,904	162,419
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured . . . . .	15,254	16,910
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured . . . . .	156,015	216,444
Miscellaneous and unclassified . . . . .	3	52
	<hr/> 295,176	<hr/> 395,825

## COMMERCE

The quantities and values of items imported during 1966 were as follows:

<i>Items</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i> £
Clothing . . . . .	—	34,865
Motor Vehicles . . . . .	no. 76	23,940
Canned Meats . . . . .	cwt. 1,381	23,729
Fuel Oil and Spirit . . . . .	gal. 225,475	23,426
Flour . . . . .	ton 392	17,460
Beer and Stout . . . . .	gal. 50,271	15,671
Photographic Cinematographic Supplies	—	10,952
Confectionery . . . . .	cwt. 760	10,288
Rice . . . . .	ton 170	10,171
Cement . . . . .	„ 1,058	9,204
Tobacco and Cigarettes . . . . .	lb. 10,826	8,418
Grains and Meal . . . . .	cwt. 5,095	8,069
Footwear . . . . .	—	7,998
Timber . . . . .	ton 209	7,412
Margarine . . . . .	cwt. 1,155	7,457
Milk and Milk Powder . . . . .	„ 779	6,741
Lard and Substitutes . . . . .	„ 818	6,681
Sugar . . . . .	„ 2,130	5,452
Paper Manufactures . . . . .	—	5,387
Furniture (including Mattresses)	—	5,192
Biscuits . . . . .	cwt. 416	4,933
Butter . . . . .	„ 219	4,208
Medicinal and Pharmaceutical	—	4,264
Tyres and Tubes . . . . .	—	3,908
Tea . . . . .	cwt. 161	3,708
Spirits and Liqueurs . . . . .	gal. 2,009	3,084
Washing preparations and polishes	—	3,709
Textile Fabrics, woven . . . . .	sq. yd. 23,331	3,468
Machinery, Appliances and Parts . . . . .	—	2,986
Soaps . . . . .	—	2,880
Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations	—	2,659
Wines . . . . .	gal. 2,195	2,706
Parts and Accessories for Vehicles	—	2,511
Canned Fish . . . . .	cwt. 203	2,301
Record Players and Tape Recorders	—	2,241
Fruit and Vegetable Juices . . . . .	—	2,127
Radios . . . . .	—	2,053
		<hr/> 302,259
Other Articles . . . . .		93,566
		<hr/> 395,825
TOTAL		

The sources of imports during 1965 and 1966 were as follows:

	<i>Value</i>		<i>Per Cent.</i>	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
	£	£		
Great Britain . . . . .	157,375	243,452	53.32	61.51
South Africa . . . . .	80,871	96,508	27.40	24.38
New Zealand . . . . .	8,536	5,152	2.89	1.30
Canada . . . . .	1,068	1,232	0.36	0.31
Rest of Commonwealth . . . . .	15,845	14,188	5.36	3.58
Other Countries . . . . .	31,481	35,293	10.67	8.92
	<hr/> 295,176	<hr/> 395,825	<hr/> 100.00	<hr/> 100.00

## EXPORTS

With the cessation of the hemp industry at the end of 1965, exports during 1966 consisted only of the balance of the production of hemp and tow on hand at the end of 1965, together with a small quantity of sheep wool. The quantity and value of exports during the years 1965 and 1966 are shown below:

	1965*		1966*	
	Tons	£	Tons	£
Hemp . . . . .	550	45,498	588	37,714
Tow . . . . .	294	9,408	48	1,562
Rope and Twine . . . . .	16	1,526	20	1,330
Other articles . . . . .	76	17,909	52	9,436
	936	74,341	708	50,042

The destination of exports was:

	1965*		1966	
	£	per cent.	£	per cent.
Britain . . . . .	49,260	66.26	28,182	56.32
South Africa . . . . .	14,500	19.51	9,986	19.96
Other countries . . . . .	10,581	14.23	11,874	23.72
	74,341	100.00	50,042	100.00

\* Figures include re-exports.

## Chapter 6: Production

### LAND UTILISATION AND LAND TENURE

ST. HELENA is an isolated island of volcanic origin in the South Atlantic Ocean. It lies in latitude 16° south and longitude 5°45' west. The cliffs which surround the coastal zone are intersected by deep ravines which carry down the streams from the central massif. There is a central ridge running from east to west from which some twenty of these steep and narrow valleys, known locally as guts, run down to the sea. The highest point of the island, less than three miles from the sea, is 2,697 feet. There are very few level areas and in the greater part of the island mechanical cultivation is impossible.

The doleritic soils decomposed into heavy clays and marls are extremely difficult to work agriculturally. In wet weather they are waterlogged and have the consistency of putty. In dry weather they bake hard and a gardener often has to work his soil with a pick-axe. The clays are highly acid, rich in potassium but deficient in available phosphorous and possibly in magnesium. The arable land is deficient in nitrogen.

Land utilisation may be broadly classified as follows:

	Square miles
Arable . . . . .	1
New Zealand Flax . . . . .	5
Pasture . . . . .	7
Afforestation . . . . .	3

Totalling 16 square miles, or one-third of the Island's total of 47 square miles. The remainder, almost two-thirds of the island, mainly at an altitude of 1,200 feet and below, consists of scrub waste lands which are mostly arid and bare rock.

Further progress has been made in better land utilisation. Almost all the pasture areas have now been fenced, subdivided and brought under a system of grazing control. The grass cover in fenced areas has been largely restored. Some of the grazing areas are communally grazed under the control of the Government. The main catchment areas are safeguarded against despoliation and erosion. Protection of springs has been completed.

The emphasis now is on the reclamation of some of the waste lands, a difficult, very costly, but worthwhile project.

Government land may be leased. Other land is held in fee simple or is leased. The freehold titles date back to the East India Company. The number of small half-acre plots of land, leased to islanders for building cottages with the aid of the Government, increased during the past two years.

Since the fibre industry closed down during 1966, the New Zealand Flax (*Phormium tenax*) growing on five square miles of land, now serves only one useful purpose, the checking of erosion.

With the small funds available, a limited acreage of pasture lands was treated with nitrogenous fertilizers—UREA and L.A.N. (Limestone Ammonium Nitrate)—during the cooler periods of the year. These had a rewarding effect.

#### CROPS

Apart from New Zealand Flax (*Phormium tenax*), yielding hemp and tow, the island does not produce any exportable agricultural commodity. This crop has, for the past half century, been the main agricultural industry. Now this industry is dead, killed by a combination of falling world prices and demand and increased costs of production. In its heyday it employed between 250 and 400 people, and was thus a major source of employment. The last mill closed down on the 14th September, 1966, the others having closed early in that year.

The Government had for a number of years guaranteed a price of £78 per ton, and since the market price was for most of that time below the guaranteed price, the subsidies involved cost the Government a large sum of money.

The cost of production at the end of 1967 was about £100 per ton and not until the world price rises to over that figure is there any hope of reviving the industry. The progress being made by synthetic fibres renders such a rise unlikely.

The production figures of the now defunct industry over the past ten years were as follows:

Year	Hemp Tons	Value £	Tow Tons	Value £	Rope and Twine Tons	Value £	Total Value £
1957 . . .	629	33,233	178	6,974	45	4,560	44,767
1958 . . .	915½	42,226	275	6,581	57½	5,522	54,329
1959 . . .	589	35,558	299	7,067	40½	4,131	46,756
1960 . . .	823	66,990	399	12,147	58	6,532	85,669
1961 . . .	597	41,311	279	10,795	50	5,264	57,370
1962 . . .	966	60,658	288	9,298	51	5,308	75,264
1963 . . .	780	62,114	195	8,142	41	4,500	74,756
1964 . . .	953½	76,425	455	15,990	2	221	92,636
1965 . . .	550	45,498	294	9,408	16	1,526	56,432
1966 . . .	588	37,714	148	1,562	15	905	40,181

Food production is for the local market and consists principally of the growing of fresh vegetables and potatoes, and to a small extent bananas, beef, mutton, pork and poultry. During the early part of 1966, conditions were good and there was a glut of most vegetables in the second half of the year. Then from July to September, 1966 there was excessive rain, followed by a drought lasting till March, 1967, which caused a shortage of vegetables.

The field crops, grown solely on Government farms, consist of potatoes, maize and elephant grass (*Pennisetum purpureum*) planted in the period January to March, and in the period April to June oats and barley and (if conditions suit) a second planting of potatoes and elephant grass. Grain crops cannot be allowed to mature in the fields owing to the depredations of rodents and birds. Consequently maize is grown for silage and green fodder, and barley and oats are either grazed or cut for green fodder.

The fight against crop pests and diseases continued. Potatoes are attacked by late blight (*Phytophthora infestans*) and Tuber moth (*Phthorimaes operculella*).

#### ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Stock census figures from 1961 are as follows:

Year	Cattle	Horses	Donkeys	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Poultry
1961 . . .	578	26	907	1,071	1,618	225	9,614
1962 . . .	639	24	935	1,119	1,268	285	9,614
1963 . . .	657	24	945	1,244	1,296	197	11,737
1964 . . .	686	25	925	1,168	1,230	270	9,904
1965 . . .	678	20	906	1,161	1,200	302	10,162
1966 . . .	658	25	887	1,059	1,113	333	9,611
1967 . . .	671	26	848	1,175	1,153	545	11,068

Stock figures remain fairly constant, and it would appear that the island is carrying the maximum of stock. The only means of increasing the stock would be to improve the carrying capacity of the grazing. Steps are being taken to achieve this by the use of urea fertilizer.

The numbers of animals slaughtered since 1961 are:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
1961 . . .	164	105	123
1962 . . .	139	115	151
1963 . . .	141	204	127
1964 . . .	169	164	181
1965 . . .	162	122	211
1966 . . .	172	43	234
1967 . . .	161	22	225

The above figures represent only those animals which have been slaughtered at the municipal abattoir and inspected by the Public Health Inspector. The one butcher trades only in Jamestown and only a minority of the population have the opportunity of buying beef or mutton.

Two small abattoirs, one at Longwood and one at Farm Buildings, have been in service during the past two years, hired by those people who prefer to slaughter and sell their meat in the country districts themselves.

The controlled retail prices of beef, mutton and pork have risen. Beef is retailed at 3/3 per lb. The producer now gets 2/6 per lb. dead carcase weight leaving the butcher a margin of 9d per lb. This favourable margin, coupled with a demand which increases despite price rises, encourages the butcher to slaughter more frequently, and there are signs that supplies will soon prove inadequate to meet the increased consumption.

A small consignment of wool from the Government flock of sheep was exported to England. Over the years 1966 and 1967 shearing amounted to 1,581 lb.

### *Livestock Improvement*

The Island is reasonably free from livestock diseases. Preventive inoculation of all cattle against anthrax and quarter evil was carried out and there was no incidence of these diseases. Inoculation against blue-tongue of all Government-owned sheep and of one privately-owned flock was carried out. There were no occurrences of this disease in the sheep so treated.

Three breeding sows were lost by spirochaetosis, from causes other than unhygienic conditions, with which this disease is usually associated. A fourth case responded to treatment with penicillin borrowed from the Senior Medical Officer. Orders have been placed



for antibiotics to which the disease responds. A great many of the island families keep one or more pigs. These are slaughtered at about 160 to 200 lb. weight and the meat sold locally. To encourage the development of this important source of food, the Government breeds pigs and supplies the public with weaners. Weaners are sold at £2 each, a heavily subsidised price. During 1966 weaners sold totalled 266, and in 1967 the number was 378. Supply has already caught up with demand, estimated to be 400 a year.

One young Tamworth boar was imported from Ascension during 1967 as a source of fresh blood to serve the large black and large white sows. Two in-pig large white gilts have been ordered from England.

*Sheep.* An experiment carried out in order to ascertain the best lambing time for Cheviot Crosses, was inconclusive and is being renewed.

Three Swaledale rams have been ordered from the United Kingdom to serve the Government Cheviot cross ewes.

### *Weather*

The weather during the first half of 1966 was in general favourable to agriculture, but during the second half it was the reverse. Winter rains were very heavy, the total for July, August and September being 16.67 inches. Soils were waterlogged and many garden plants were drowned. Wilts, blights and virus disease were rampant. The winter crops and oats benefitted from the good rains and heavy crops were reaped. During the spring months of October, November and December, 1966 only 2.84 inches of rain fell. Soils were baked as hard as concrete and it was found impossible to plough and to plant summer crops of maize. Drought continued until March 1967 and at the end of that month only 5.38 inches of rainfall had been registered for the six months. During April, May and June, 1967 a total of 20.92 inches fell, which was excessive for all arable land but most beneficial to the springs and catchment areas. In 1966 there were 40.22 inches on 131 days, and 43.71 inches on 142 days in 1967. All the rainfall figures quoted in this paragraph are from readings at the headquarters of the Agriculture and Forestry Department, which is at 1,800 feet.

### AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY DEPARTMENT

The Agricultural and Forestry Officer is a member of the Agricultural and Natural Resources Committee of the Legislative Council, which has the responsibility for the Department and for a large range of ancillary matters. During 1966 two Agricultural Supervisors

were promoted to newly created posts of Farm Manager. Two Agricultural Apprentices, who had undergone a one-year training course at the Northamptonshire Farm Institute, were promoted to posts of Assistant Agricultural Supervisors. The day-to-day running of the various branches of the Department is entirely in the hands of local officers, none of whom has had the benefit of orthodox agricultural training.

In 1966, Mr. C. W. Lynn, C.B.E. was appointed by the Ministry of Overseas Development to examine agricultural and forestry policies and advise on what revision was necessary. Mr. Lynn's visit, from 13th July to 5th August, 1966, coincided with a very wet winter period. Despite this he managed to inspect all agricultural activities and to meet many of the people, particularly the full-time growers. His subsequent report is still being studied.

### *Agricultural Training*

There are 33 youths, 15 at Harpers farm and 18 at Longwood farm, who are given practical agricultural training under a Youth Training Scheme. There are 9 apprentices who are employed and given practical training in the various branches of the Department. Unfortunately most of the products of both schemes are lost to St. Helena, as they either emigrate to England or take up employment on Ascension Island; but the schemes remain sociologically desirable.

### AFFORESTATION

Forests fall into two categories. Those at the higher altitudes, 1,500 feet and above, which are in the catchment areas and help to conserve rainfall; and those at lower altitudes, at or below the fringe of the grazing and cultivated areas, which are intended to stabilize and gradually restore eroded lands in the semi-arid areas. In view of the steepness of the slopes and the possibility of erosion if clear felling were practised, felling is selective. The lower forests are gradually being extended and in time will encircle and protect the fertile centre of the island. Trials of new species are being continued, particularly those species which are termite-resistant. Species which will thrive in the hotter, lower semi-arid areas are also being sought. During 1966 and 1967 34,000 tree seedlings were raised in the nursery and planted out. The heavy winter rainfall ensured a good take. The seedlings were planted in new forest ground at Horse Pasture and in the Bellstone area, and as infills in existing forests where felling had taken place. 778 tons of fuel timber were sold to the public in 1967, at the heavily subsidised price of £3 per ton.

## FISHERIES

Messrs. Frank Robb and Associates (St. Helena Island) Limited commenced construction work on their fishing project at Ruperts Bay during October 1967. This provided employment for a small number of islanders.

## GROWERS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

The St. Helena Growers Co-operative Society is the only one on the island. It is both a consumers' and a marketing society. With premises in Jamestown, it provides for its members items such as seed, implements and foodstuffs, and markets their produce, mainly vegetables, locally and to visiting ships. The local market is limited and is soon over-supplied, and this together with the decrease in the number of ships calling over recent years has inhibited the growth of this enterprise.

*Chapter 7: Social Services*

## EDUCATION

The educational system is similar to that of England. Since 1941 the Government has had the sole responsibility for education. In 1967 the Board of Education, which was an appointed and advisory body only, was abolished. Responsibility for education and the Education Department has been assigned to the Education Committee of the Legislative Council. The Committee may include co-opted members whose knowledge of education is considered of value.

Education is compulsory and free for all children between the ages of five and fifteen, but power to exempt after the age of fourteen rests with the Education Committee. 1,207 children were enrolled in the twelve schools of the Island in January 1966 and 1,180 in January 1967, an enrolment of approximately 25 per cent of the population. The population is literate but educational standards, although rising, are lower than in Britain.

Total expenditure on education in 1966 was £33,518 (exclusive of £7,353 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds) and in 1967 (estimated) £35,737 (plus £4,180 (estimated) from Colonial Development and Welfare funds).

## STAFF

*Pupils and Teachers in school, January 1966 and January 1967.*

School	Age range	Pupils		Teachers	
		1966	1967	1966	1967
Jamestown Infants . . .	5-7	95	82	4	4
Jamestown Junior . . .	7-11	154	162	6	7
Country Junior . . .	5-11	86	78	4*	5
Blue Hill Junior . . .	5-11	22	22	2	2
Longwood Junior . . .	5-11	157	161	7	7
Half Tree Hollow Junior . . .	5-11	116	114	7	5
Levelwood . . .	5-15	81	81	2*	3
Sandy Bay . . .	5-15	71	74	3†	3†
Harford Senior . . .	11-15	95	106	5*	6
Pilling Senior . . .	11-15	128	118	7*†	6**†
Country Senior . . .	11-15	144	118	9†	9†
Secondary Selective . . .	11-16	58	64	4	3*†
		1,207	1,180	60	60

Notes:—\* plus one V.S.O. Cadet

\*\* plus two V.S.O. Cadets

† plus one part-time teacher.

The Education Officer is assisted by three Assistant Education Officers of whom one is in charge of teacher training, one organises further education and also assists in administration, and one acts as headmaster of the Secondary Selective School.

The standard of entrant to the profession continues to improve, although even the most keen and intelligent are restricted by their limited background and unfortunately low general level of education. Many, however, make rapid progress through the Teacher Training Centre and Further Education classes and successfully complete courses of study leading to G.C.E. and R.S.A. examinations. Passes by teachers (employed at the 31st December, 1967) in internal examinations increased as follows:

Total passes before January, 1966  
(includes passes whilst children at school).

Total passes January, 1966–June, 1967.

("Further Education" and "Training" passes only).

R.S.A. Stage 1	43	13
R.S.A. Stage 2	0	6
G.C.E. "O" level	10	6

At the beginning of 1966 there were 60 full-time teachers or trade instructors, 4 V.S.O. cadets and 3 part-time instructors employed in the schools. In January 1967 the numbers were 60, 3 and 3 respectively. The staff:pupil ratio was, therefore, approximately 1:18.5 over the period under review.

### *Teacher Training*

Five teacher training scholarships are now granted each year. Initial training begins for most trainees at the age of fifteen and consists of one year at the Training Centre, where the general academic background is improved and basic techniques taught, followed by three years as a pupil-teacher subject to regular inspection, Saturday morning courses and the Department's holiday courses. The most able pupil-teachers are recommended for full-time three-year courses leading to a Certificate of Education in the United Kingdom. Successful students receive accelerated promotion upon their return. Since 1966 four such teachers have returned and at the end of 1967 five were thus engaged. One-year refresher courses in the United Kingdom are provided regularly for experienced teachers. At the end of 1967 six senior teachers had completed such courses and three were spending a year studying abroad. The problem of low academic standards among trainees is now less pressing although that of attracting able boys remains.

Older teachers are encouraged to attend Saturday morning and Further Education classes and holiday courses, apart from taking overseas courses if clearly able to benefit from them.

### *Schools*

Equipment and facilities continue to be supplemented in all grades of education. In August 1967, schools broadcasts were introduced and have proved useful in supplementing direct teaching at all levels. The programmes, mainly BBC transcriptions but gradually absorbing a larger proportion of locally-prepared material, are produced and broadcast by the Education Officer who had a short attachment with the BBC in 1966. The extension of fuller reading schemes and elementary mathematics apparatus to junior schools is in hand. An increasingly well-equipped laboratory is in use by the Secondary Selective School and Further Education students as it is realised that basic science must form the foundation for much technical education. A Colonial Development and Welfare grant has enabled books in sets of ten to circulate around the schools and provide varied, graded literature for all children. A further grant has been used to provide uniform modern textbooks in all basic subjects for every school. The results of better facilities are becoming apparent in local examinations. Children are now admitted to the Secondary Selective School if their results in a Moray House battery of tests in English, arithmetic and verbal reasoning suggest that they would benefit from a more intensive academic basic secondary education. Many of these children sit R.S.A. examinations at school, or join other Further Education

students. G.C.E. candidates are, unfortunately, still few. In Senior Schools the curriculum is designed more to meet the pupils' practical needs. All children are taught woodwork or domestic science/needlework. The majority have opportunities to learn basic gardening, and school gardens are inspected annually by the Agricultural and Forestry Officer whose Department further encourages interest by holding an annual essay competition for schools. Other subjects are taught to accord with the children's abilities and a few children take R.S.A. examinations at schools or shortly after leaving.

Supplementary dried milk or its substitute, provided by U.N.I.C.E.F., together with vitamin pills, have been supplied daily to the vast majority of children. Those whose home circumstances warrant it receive a free mid-day meal. Children are medically inspected at their schools whenever possible, regular dental treatment is carried out and, in 1966, an eye specialist again visited the island to inspect and prescribe as necessary.

Colonial Development and Welfare funds have enabled significant structural improvements to be made. The provision of a larger hall and woodwork-room at Pilling School, formed by the removal of a wall between two classrooms, the tiling of the school's domestic science centre floor, the construction of additional cloakrooms at the two Country Schools and the provision of a new toilet block at the Secondary Selective School have all greatly assisted the administration of these schools.

### *Further Education*

As further qualified instructors have become available the Further Education programme has been extended. Classes have been started in the St. Paul's and Longwood areas. Courses lead to G.C.E. "O" level or R.S.A. stage 1 and 2 examinations, or are directed towards broadening the general knowledge, experience, practical ability and interests of the younger adults in the Colony. Several promising students have found classes helpful in preparing them for courses abroad. The programme always includes English and mathematical subjects at G.C.E. and R.S.A. levels, history, geography, French, shorthand and typewriting at suitable levels, and music, woodwork, domestic science, dressmaking and art as vocational or recreational courses. Courses have also been offered in drama, current affairs, book-keeping, commerce, general science, ticket and sign-writing, swimming and life-saving, football refereeing and chess, but in some cases very little support has been forthcoming.

*Lady Field Home for Children*

The Education Officer acts as Warden to the Lady Field Home for Children at Longwood, which opened in October, 1966. The Home was constructed with Colonial Development and Welfare funds, and is fully equipped to hold thirty children in need of care and protection. At present, there are fourteen children under the capable charge of a Master and Matron. Prior to the opening of this home, such children could only be accommodated at the Jamestown Parish Home for old people.

**PUBLIC HEALTH***General Health*

St. Helena has one of the most temperate climates in the world. The island is mountainous, the upper regions being cool and damp and Jamestown dry and warm. There is no industrial pollution of the atmosphere. There are no endemic diseases of note, but the population is usually susceptible to epidemic afflictions and this may be attributable to the island's isolation. Minor injuries from the use of sharp tool and going barefoot are common.

In spite of the low income of the population and limited supplies of certain foodstuffs (particularly fresh meat, fruit and fresh fish), obvious signs of malnutrition are remarkably scarce. Considerable credit for this must be given to the free issues of powdered milk to pregnant and nursing mothers and to all children up to school-leaving age, and of cod-liver oil capsules to necessitous children. Both these items have been supplied by U.N.I.C.E.F. Flour is fortified with vitamin B.

Infestation with ascaris and enterobius are common and troublesome. Prophylactic measures to eradicate them have so far proved unsuccessful.

Leptospirosis continues to be among the most common causes of Pyrexia of certain origin on the island. Research continues with the assistance of the Leptospirosis Reference Laboratory in London. The main source is considered to be the large rat population which was the subject of expert study during 1965. Fortunately, the common varieties of leptospirosis encountered are usually amenable to early treatment.

By arrangement with the Ministry of Overseas Development, the Public Health Inspector attended in 1967 a course in rodent control organised by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in England. He will take charge of an extensive campaign against rats in 1968.

Although amoebiasis is seen, it is rarely the cause of illness. Malaria, cholera, yellow fever, typhus and plague are unknown and there has been no case of typhoid contracted on the island within memory. Tuberculosis continues to be very uncommon, no new case being found during the period under review. Though it has caused no deaths in 1966 or 1967, tetanus is common, and visitors and immigrants are advised to have themselves immunised before arrival.

Venereal diseases, almost unknown for more than a decade, showed a sharp recrudescence in the latter half of 1967. In spite of energetic measures to combat this menace, the incidence of both syphilis and gonorrhoea continues to rise.

The island is free of poisonous snakes and spiders and disease-carrying insects. Small scorpions are occasionally seen in the lower regions but rarely cause trouble. However large numbers of fleas, flies, cockroaches and mosquitoes irritate many.

There is no domiciliary midwifery service. All confinements are undertaken in the General Hospital, making midwifery one of its major functions.

Patients for deliberative major surgery and radiotherapy are sent to Cape Town. The services rendered to them by the South African medical authorities are greatly appreciated.

Whilst the new monthly mail service by cargo ships improved communications with both South Africa and Britain, it is no longer possible to send to Cape Town patients who might need medical attention on the journey. The limited passenger accommodation of each of the two ships maintaining this service makes it more difficult to secure berths for patients when the need arises.

The establishment of three nursing sisters in addition to the matron was brought up to full strength for a brief period towards the end of 1967 after the matron had worked single-handed for almost the whole of 1965.

The creation, in April, 1966, under a Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme, of a second post of medical officer, has done much to ensure that in future the island will never be without the services of two doctors. It has also allowed a considerable extension of the service available to patients and has permitted better medical supervision of schools and an extension of the immunisation programme. A good start has been made with tetanus immunisation.

The establishment of a new Diplomatic Wireless relay station at Longwood has increased the expatriate population of the island considerably. A surprisingly great increase in the work of the Department has resulted, and the bed occupancy of the two private wards has reached a stage where expansion is necessary.



A severe epidemic of an influenza-like illness in March and April of 1966 swept the island, causing a considerable number of deaths amongst the aged and infirm. Serum samples taken to London for analysis proved that the disease was not influenza, but failed to reveal to which group the virus concerned belonged. There was also an epidemic of influenza B during 1966.

In 1967 there was an epidemic caused by influenza A virus. Virus identification was kindly carried out by the Virus Reference Laboratory, Colindale, London.

An epidemic of whooping-cough began towards the end of 1967, some ten years since this condition was last seen on the island. Fortunately a large porportion of the children at risk have received whooping-cough immunisation.

Emigration of young adults since the 1939-45 war has maintained the population at a steady level of between 4,600 and 4,800. More than 42 per cent are under age 15 years and 10 per cent. 60 years or over. The new restrictions on immigration into Britain particularly affected St. Helenian young women and have already resulted in a significant increase in the birth-rate which in turn will sharply increase the population and lead to an even greater disproportion between the wage-earning age-groups and the dependent age-group.

### Statistics

Confinements	298	
Multiple Births	1 (Twins)	
Stillbirths	1	
Abortions	23	
Maternal Deaths	0	
<i>Infant Deaths</i>		<i>Cause</i>
1st Day	4	Prematurity and/or Cerebral Haemorrhage
Remainder of first week	2	Icterus Gravis
Remainder of first month	3	Congenital Defects
Remainder of first year	4	Congenital Defects and/or Acute Infections

Maternal death rate 0 per 900 live births.

<i>Cumulative</i>	<i>1966/67</i>	When combined with the figures for the preceeding 2-year period (exclusive of 2 live births and deaths before 28 weeks gestation)
Stillbirth rate	1 per 298 or 3.36 per 1000	or 3 per 540 or 5.5 per 1000
Perinatal Mortality rate	7 per 298 or 23.5 per 1000	or 10 per 540 or 18.5 per 1000
Neonatal Mortality rate	9 per 298 or 30.2 per 1000	or 10 per 540 or 18.5 per 1000
Infant Mortality rate	13 per 298 or 43.6 per 1000	or 15 per 540 or 27.75 per 1000
Mean Birth rate	31.8 per 1000	
Mean Death rate	11.6 per 1000	

The unusually high incidence of congenital defects and prematurity during this period is largely responsible for the exceptionally high infant mortality rate.

*Deaths by age groups in years for 2 year period*

0+	1+	5+	10+	20+	30+	40+	50+	60+	70+	Total
13	1	0	1	3	4	5	14	17	52	110

*Causes over 1 year of age with notes on significance*

	Number	Percentage
Disease or degeneration of Cardiovascular System	47	42.7
Cancer	13	11.8
Epidemic 1966 (an unusually high mortality also contributing to many deaths recorded in other groups)	9	8.2
Pneumonia or Bronchopneumonia	9	8.2
Gastro-Intestinal Haemorrhage in old age	4	3.6
Injury	5	4.5
Diabetes (also common contributory cause in other groups)	2	1.8
Asthma (also common contributory cause in other groups)	2	1.8
Acute Myocarditis presumed due Leptospirosis	2	1.8
Uraemia	2	1.8
Epilepsy	1	0.9
Muscular Dystrophy	1	0.9

*Medical Facilities*

A modern hospital of 54 beds provides for the routine and emergency needs of the population.

A mental hospital built in 1954 accommodates the mentally ill and those in need of greater care and attention than can be provided in the Parish Home, which cares for the lonely aged.

Regular visits by the medical officers and midwife and district nurse to six rural country clinics supply the out-patient needs of the rural population, including the supervision of child welfare and ante-natal care.

The dental unit, the Jamestown Welfare Clinic, the laboratory, stores and administrative officers are housed next door to the General Hospital where limited X-ray facilities are available.

*Hygiene and Sanitation*

The Public Health Inspector carries out all supervisory duties, including the supervision of food supplies and their manufacture, the proper maintenance of sewage disposal, water supplies and general standards of hygiene, including disinfestation of premises.

All houses in Jamestown and an increasing number in the country districts have a piped water supply. Elsewhere supplies are obtained from centrally-placed storage tanks. Increased storage capacity is being provided in districts where supplies have proved inadequate in time of drought.

Waterborne sewage disposal is universal in Jamestown and septic tank systems have been installed in some houses in the country districts. Elsewhere the occupier is responsible for the disposal of waste from chemical or simple bucket latrines.

*Staff*

There are no private practitioners.

The establishment of senior staff is as follows:

Senior Medical Officer 1, Medical Officers 2, Dental Officer 1, Matron 1, Nursing Sisters 3.

The posts are open to those with qualifications registrable in the United Kingdom. Nursing sisters must also be State Certificate Midwives.

Vacancies are frequent and often prolonged.

The locally-trained nursing staff of the hospital consists of two staff nurses, four senior nurses, nine nurses and probationers and two male nurses. Of these more than half have between five and ten years' experience.

The Public Health Inspector has two trainee assistants. The laboratory technician and his assistant carry out all investigations commonly required. For specialised investigations, specimens are sent to South Africa or to the United Kingdom. The midwife and district nurse provides the ante-natal, post-natal, infant and child welfare services. In addition, with the help of one assistant, she undertakes home and district nursing.

The mental hospital is under a charge nurse who is assisted by a staff of two female nurses and one male nurse.

The Dental Officer is assisted by two apprentice dental mechanics and two chairside assistants.

The senior clerk is responsible for the administrative office and is assisted by two full-time clerks.

*Preventive Medicine*

Increasing numbers are making use of the facilities offered at the infant and child welfare clinics and are obtaining immunisation against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping-cough and smallpox.

*Expenditure*

Departmental expenditure continues at the rate of approximately 9.5 per cent of the total annual approved estimates. In 1966 it was £33,682 and in 1967 it was estimated to be £37,435.

**SOCIAL WELFARE**

At the beginning of 1967 the Poor Relief Board was abolished and its powers were taken over by the Social Welfare Committee of the Legislative Council. The Social Welfare Officer and the Overseer of the Poor are included in the Committee, which has responsibility for the following matters amongst many others: care of the poor, the

aged, the destitute; allocation of housing; playgrounds, parks, social centres; meat and fish markets; recruitment of labour. The Social Welfare Officer is also Children's Officer, School Attendance Officer, and Probation Officer. The Department is kept busy with case work of every description. It is in contact with well-known welfare organisations in the United Kingdom and receives great help and co-operation from them, particularly in the maintenance of families left without means of support.

The Department also assists islanders who have taken advantage of the Government's Housing Assistance Scheme by investigation of their requirements, preparation of their estimates, completion and submission of the necessary forms.

The Housing Assistance Board was formed in September 1964. Since then, 366 applications for assistance have been received and the following assisted works have been completed:—

Repairs	Improvement/Extensions	New Constructions
119	65	53

The Social Welfare Officer advises this board, of which he is a member, of the living conditions and financial situation of applicants.

An annual grant of £5,500 is made to the Social Welfare Committee by the Government and approximately £1,550 is collected by them by means of rates. This money is used to maintain an institution (the Parish Home) in which the aged, destitute and infirm are cared for under comfortable and pleasant living conditions. The Home can accommodate 36 people. At the end of 1967 there were 20 (11 male, 9 female) in residence. In certain cases relatives contribute towards upkeep.

The Social Welfare Committee also controls the amount of financial assistance given to necessitous persons as outdoor relief. At the end of 1967, 132 necessitous persons were in receipt of financial assistance ranging from 3/9 to 40 shillings per week. The Solomon Trust Fund grants six shillings per month to 60 beneficiaries, and the Alexander Bequest Fund gives five shillings per month to 30, and the Arnold Memorial Fund gives up to £5 to those in need of immediate assistance. In addition this Fund pays part or whole costs of dentures and spectacles for those proved to need them and help to buy them. It is not unusual for one person to be in receipt of assistance from all of the above sources.

*The Lady Field Home for Children* was opened on 12th October 1966, and at the end of 1967 it housed 16, two of whom are orphans, the rest products of broken homes or mental instability in their parents. In all cases applications for their admission were made by the Children's Officer. These children now live in safe, comfortable and pleasant conditions surrounded by green fields.

*The Social Centres* in three country districts and in Jamestown play a valuable part in the social recreational life of the island.

Other group activities include Women's Institutes, Red Cross, Women's Corona, Parent-Teacher Association, R.S.P.C.A., Socratic Club, Young Farmers Club and Rifle Clubs and Rifle Associations. The Rifle Clubs are all small-bore clubs affiliated to the Rifle Association (.303 Service Rifle). The traditional .303 shoot—still generally referred to as the 'Empire Day Shoot'—is keenly contested. Teams from every district participate, and many young women compete.

In addition there are Scouts, Cubs, Rangers, Guides, Brownies, and a Company of the Church Lads Brigade.

The Jamestown troop of scouts enjoy an annual two weeks camp in the country. All these activities share some of the credit for the absence of serious crime on the island.

Many islanders make financial provision for sickness and burial expenses by subscribing to one or more of the six friendly societies which have a total membership of over 3,000. All these societies are subject to regulations made under the Friendly Societies Ordinance. They play an important part in the social structure, preserving traditional ceremonies and affording a valuable means of insurance against acute distress.

#### HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

For many years the shortage and standard of housing on the island have been a major social problem. In 1964 a committee of the Advisory Council was appointed to review the position and to make recommendations for its amelioration. The Committee recommended that the problem should be dealt with by the building of additional accommodation by Government and the granting of financial assistance to private persons for building new accommodation and for repairing existing dwellings. These recommendations were accepted in October, 1964 and a Housing Assistance Board was established to administer comprehensive arrangements for granting financial assistance to private house owners.

During the two years 1966 and 1967 two more blocks of flats were built in Jamestown, providing 12 self-contained three-bedroomed flats.

In Jamestown four semi-detached houses were built and an old stable converted into a two storey house. At Ladder Hill two old stores were converted into two self-contained cottages, and at New Ground four houses were given an extra room each.

The Lady Field Children's Home was completed and occupied. Lavatory blocks were built and extensive alterations carried out at the General Hospital and at the Dental Centre. In Jamestown new concrete pavements replaced the old ones formed with cobble-stones. All these new buildings and conversions were financed by Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

The Housing Assistance Board dealt with 74 applications from private house-owners for repairs, improvements or new construction. The following table shows the various categories of applications approved by the Board up to the 31st December, 1967.

	No.	Grant £	Loan £	Total £
Repairs . . .	147	5,326	4,015	9,341
Improvements . .	73	2,241	4,063	6,304
New Construction .	76	4,966	9,925	14,891
<b>TOTAL .</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>12,533</b>	<b>18,003</b>	<b>30,536</b>

To finance the above assistance, the budget provided £7,853, and the remaining £12,683 came from Colonial Development and Welfare and other funds.

Assistance up to a maximum of £400 is assessed by the Board on the merits of each case and the extent to which the assistance is likely to result in either safe-guarding existing accommodation or producing additional housing of adequate standard. In the case of repairs, assistance is afforded by loan and/or grant according to the applicant's circumstances, the grant element ranging from nil to 100 per cent of the assistance approved. Assistance for improvements and new construction is similarly assessed but in such cases the grant element does not normally exceed 50 per cent of the total assistance approved. Further, assistance, is restricted to those cases where the applicant is making a reasonable contribution of his own (normally not less than 10 per cent) of the total cost of the project. Assistance is provided in the form of building materials at cost, and in approved cases the labour costs are paid in whole or in part from Board funds. No assistance is given in form of cash. Households able to carry out their own work but lacking the necessary tools are able to borrow what they require from a tool stock purchased by Government and financed by a small Colonial Development and Welfare scheme.

These schemes have already done much to improve the housing situation, and if the present momentum is maintained, the coming years should see the island's long-outstanding housing requirements substantially met.

There is no town-planning legislation, and erection and repair of buildings in Jamestown are controlled by the Building Committee appointed under the Public Health Ordinance.

## *Chapter 8: Legislation*

IN 1966, twenty-two Ordinances were enacted, and twelve in 1967. Those of 1966 included Ascension and Tristan da Cunha Ordinances, but the 12 enacted in 1967 were for St. Helena only; Ascension and Tristan da Cunha legislation was dealt with under a separate series for each island. This was made necessary by the 1966 Constitution for St. Helena and its Dependencies, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1967. This new Constitution provided for the laws of St. Helena to be made by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council but for the Governor alone to make laws for Ascension and Tristan da Cunha.

The main Ordinances enacted in 1966 were the Petroleum Ordinance to regulate the importation, storage and handling of petroleum; the Advertisement Regulation Ordinance to control the exhibition of advertisements; the Ionising Radiation (Protection of Workers) Ordinance to provide for the protection of workers against ionising radiations; the Caravan Sites Ordinance to provide for the licensing and control of caravan sites; the Building Ordinance to provide for the control of erection, alteration and repair of buildings and related matters.

The Statutory Fees and Charges Ordinance, 1967, was enacted to revise certain statutory fees and charges which had not been altered for many years. A new Pensions Ordinance to regulate the grant of pensions, gratuities and other allowances to officers of the Civil Service of St. Helena, was enacted in 1967 to replace the existing Pensions Ordinance of 1952 which had been amended no less than thirty-two times. It contained no new benefits for officers but merely consolidated the pensions law.

The Widows' and Children's Pensions Ordinance, introduced in 1967, provided for the first time for the granting of pensions to widows and children of deceased public officers. The Redundant Ordinances (Repeal) Ordinance, 1967, removed from the Statute Book certain Ordinances that had had their effect and were no longer required. The Loan (Electricity) Ordinance, 1967, was enacted to enable the Government of St. Helena to raise a loan from the St. Helena Savings Bank for the purpose of extending and improving the island's electricity supplies.



*The indigenous Red Wood*

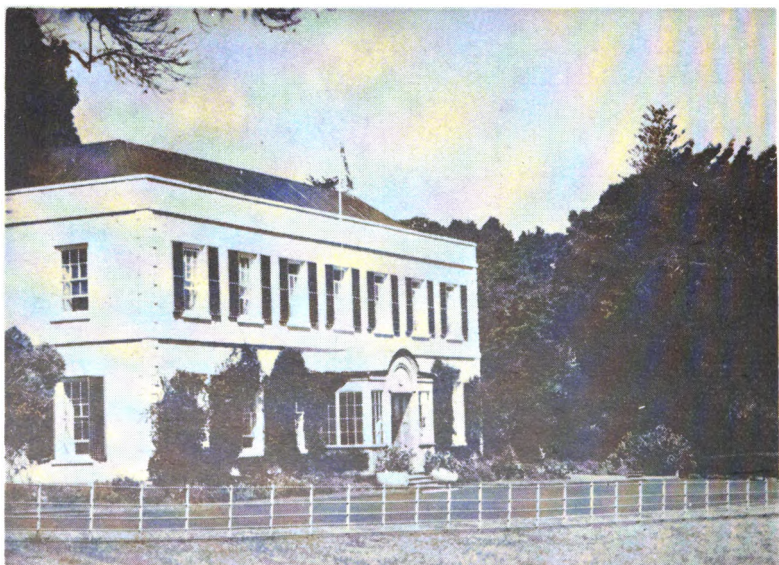


*Livestock improvement: a Large White pig at Longwood Dairy*





*Livestock improvement: half-bred Cheviot ram*



*Plantation House - The Residence of the Governor*



*A view of Flagstaff*



*Re-afforestation at Barren Ground*





*Re-afforestation at Thompson's Wood*



*Part of Main Street*

Apart from an Ordinance in 1966 to repeal the Flogging (Regulation) Ordinance and two Appropriation Ordinances to provide for the services of the two years under review, the remainder were amending Ordinances.

## Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

### JUSTICE

The judicial organisation consists of four courts:

*The Supreme Court.* The Chief Justice presides over this Court which has full criminal and civil jurisdiction. Criminal cases are dealt with according to English procedure as far as local circumstances permit; the trial of an accused is by a jury of eight. The Court, which is situated in Jamestown, also has Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Divisions. Appeal lies to a special Court of Appeal in London and under certain circumstances to the Privy Council. At present the Governor acts as Chief Justice.

*The Magistrates' Court.* The bench consists of the Magistrate and four Justices of the Peace, any two of whom can sit in the Magistrates' Court. Appeal lies to the Supreme Court.

*The Small Debts Court.* Any fit person may be appointed by the Governor as judge of this court, which hears civil cases for the recovery of debts not exceeding £50. In 1966 there was one case and in 1967 one case.

*The Juvenile Court.* This is held by the Magistrate or Justices, and the only other persons present in court are the police prosecutor and the parents of the accused child. There is no proper remand home but for many years the women's cell, which is separate from the male prison block, has been used for the most unruly juveniles when sentenced to a period of remand.

A person without legal training may act, with the approval of the Court, in the interest of the defendant or plead a cause in the Supreme Court. There are no practising solicitors or barristers.

Statistics of cases tried by the Courts are given at Appendix V.

### POLICE

The members of the Police Force are recruited locally, with the exception of the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Police.

The present establishment of the force is one Superintendent, one Assistant Superintendent, one Inspector, three Sergeants, one Sergeant-Warder, 11 constables, two cadets (vacant). Of these one Sergeant, the Assistant Superintendent and three constables are on duty at Ascension.

There is a local auxiliary force of 18 special constables.

The Superintendent of Police is also Passport Control Officer and Immigration Officer.

*Crime.* Serious crime is not prevalent and most of the minor offences consist of stealing money, fruit, vegetables and of common assaults.

The Social Welfare Officer carries out duties normally undertaken by the Probation Service, which includes pre-sentence reports and Prison after-care.

In 1966 one Juvenile, and in 1967 three juveniles, were brought before the Court, all of whom were placed on probation or remand for one month.

#### PRISON

The Superintendent of Police is also the Superintendent of Prisons.

The Jamestown prison has a staff of two, the Sergeant-Warder and his wife who acts as Prison Matron. The numbers committed were two males in 1966 and two males in 1967. One juvenile was placed on remand in 1966. In 1967 two juveniles were placed on remand and one on probation. There is no special provision for first offenders or for the segregation of recidivists. Work consists of general labour inside the prison and, when required, outside cleaning or clearance of sites.

## *Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works*

#### WATER SUPPLIES

There is no central waterworks, but piped supplies (mainly catchment tanks and standpipes) are provided. The Jamestown supply is chlorinated. Several hundred branch connections were made to private cottages, and approximately 2 miles of old mains were replaced with new and larger dimensional pipes.

The purification and supply of the island's water is still a major problem and it is hoped to develop a waterworks and reservoir scheme in the near future.

Water is available to ships.

## ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

The Electricity and Telephone Undertaking is owned and controlled by the Government. The power house in Jamestown, comprises an installed capacity of 288 K.V.A. provided by two Blackstone ER 2 sets of 94 K.V.A. each and one Ruston-Houchin set of 100 K.V.A., which generated 404,000 units in 1966 and 448,744 in 1967.

Supply is generated at 400 Volts, 3 phase, 50 cycles and stepped up to 3,300 Volts H.T. for transmission over an area of 12 miles radius.

Owing to increased demand, primarily domestic, work has begun to resite the power house, and to instal new equipment to give an initial capacity of 458 K.V.A. with provision for a further 179-267 K.V.A.

Other modifications planned are: a change-over of the H.T. transmission from 3.3 K.V. to 11 K.V. and erection of a H.T. ring-main round the island to serve new consumers in outlying districts.

The following charges are at present in force:

	<i>per unit metered</i>
Lighting	8d.
Power	4d.
Industrial	3d.

There is a Government-owned Cold Store in Jamestown, comprising three cold chambers of 2900 c. ft., 1439 c. ft. and 1120 c. ft. respectively. At present only one chamber, which is used for the storage of cheese, butter and similiar commodities is operative. It is planned to convert the other two chambers to deep freeze, in order that imported cold stores and local meat and fish produce may be stored, when the new power house is in operation and space in the old power house is available.

## PUBLIC WORKS

The Public Works Department continued to be fully occupied throughout 1966 and 1967. Housing and roads were the major items and maintenance, alterations and improvements to Government buildings and cottages were undertaken. A new concrete sea-wall and gabion breakwater were completed to replace the old stone wall which was severely damaged by rough seas. On completion of the Diplomatic Wireless project by the Ministry of Public Building and Works, the Government was able, with the help of Colonial Development and Welfare funds, to purchase a mobile crane, a Payloader, a compressor, a concrete-mixer and a stone-crusher. The old hand-operated crane at the wharf was demolished and replaced with a diesel-electric crane capable of handling loads up to 30 tons.

## *Chapter 11: Communications*

COMMUNICATIONS between St. Helena and the United Kingdom, and between St. Helena and South Africa, continued to be maintained during 1966 and 1967 by scheduled calls of ships of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Limited; the schedules providing for some 8 calls by passenger ships, and 8 or 9 calls by cargo ships, each year. Towards the end of 1967 the large passenger-carrying ships utilised on this route were withdrawn from service and new schedules were introduced enabling fast cargo ships, with accommodation for 12 passengers, en route between Southampton and Cape Town, to make 15 calls at St. Helena each year in each direction in addition to the normal schedule of cargo ship calls.

Non-scheduled ships calling at St. Helena during the years under review included 11 warships (British and French), 24 yachts and 65 other ships—mostly Russian and Korean fishing ships. These fishing ships are increasingly using the Port of Jamestown for the replenishment of supplies and the resting of crews.

The net tonnage of merchant ships entered and cleared at the port of Jamestown was 213,922 in 1966 and 225,697 in 1967.

The only port in St. Helena is Jamestown, which is an open roadstead with good anchorage for ships of any size. Navigation lights are installed on the beacons at Ladder Hill and Munden's Point to assist ships calling at the port during the hours of darkness.

### ROADS

The new road to Ruperts Valley was completed. This has greatly improved access to the valley, where a fish factory is under construction and other developments hoped for.

A further  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles of road was completed between Levelwood and Bellstone, leaving only  $\frac{3}{4}$  miles of this outer circle road to be completed.

A metalled road with drainage was formed from Bambo Hedge By-pass to Baptist Chapel, to open up the Sandy Bay area.

A further section of road was formed at Longwood to improve traffic conditions in that area.

### POST AND TELEGRAPH SERVICES

The main post office is in Jamestown. Letter and parcel mails are carried by ships of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company and the Clan Line on their way from Britain to South Africa and vice

versa. There is no air mail service, but air mail is accepted and despatched by surface mail to Britain and South Africa for onward transmission to the countries of destination. In addition to an ordinary money order service there is a telegraph money order service between St. Helena and both Britain and South Africa. British postal orders are issued and paid.

Internal deliveries and collections are made daily from Mondays to Fridays at eight of the sub-post offices established in the country districts. Internal postage rates are: packets not exceeding 3 ozs., 1d; exceeding 3 ozs. but not exceeding 5 lb., 6d; delivery and collection by private bag, an inclusive annual fee of £3.

St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha participated in the omnibus special stamp issues in 1966 commemorating the first anniversary of the death of the late Sir Winston Churchill, the World Cup Football Championship, the World Health Organisation's New Headquarters Building and the 20th anniversary of U.N.E.S.C.O. In 1967 special issues were made commemorating the New Constitution and the Tercentenary of the arrival of victims of the Great Fire of London.

Cable & Wireless Limited operate a telegraph service between St. Helena and the outside world, and a radio-telephone service between St. Helena and Europe, North and Central Africa and the Republic of South Africa.

#### TELEPHONE SERVICE

The island telephone system is owned and controlled by the Government. The average annual traffic is 115,000 calls.

The exchange's 120-way board is manually operated over 24 hours. Public call boxes are situated in various points on the island, and users other than subscribers pay 4d for calls between 7 a.m. and 9 a.m. and 6d outside these hours. Subscribers are not charged for calls but pay the following annual rentals for each instrument.

	£	s.	d.
Business lines . . . .	8	0	0
Residential lines . . . .	7	0	0
Party lines and outside extensions:			
Business . . . .	6	0	0
Residential . . . .	5	5	0
Internal house extensions . . . .	1	15	0



## *Chapter 12: Press and Information Services*

No newspapers or commercial periodicals are published in the island. The Government Information Service publishes a weekly News Review which with a circulation of 690 copies seeks to keep the public in touch with world and local affairs. The annual subscription is 4/4d. Notes for the guidance of prospective residents, a brochure and a leaflet for visitors are also issued regularly. The Government Gazette is published monthly, annual subscription 15/-.

The Public Library in Jamestown, which has been transferred to the control of the Education Committee of the Legislative Council, is well stocked with a large variety of books, periodicals and other information material. There are also small branch libraries in country districts.

Monthly cinema shows are provided free by the Information Office in Jamestown and six country districts. News-reels, interest and documentary films, presented or lent by the Central Office of Information, are shown to large audiences. 35 mm copies of news-reels are loaned to the island's one commercial cinema. Suitable films from the Government's Information film library are loaned to the Education Department.

During the period under review the library received further gifts of books and periodicals from the British Council, and gifts of small quantities of books from the Victoria League and local donors.

Magazines, newspapers, pictures, posters, etc., provided by the Central Office of Information, are distributed to the Public Library, Education Department and other institutions.

### **BROADCASTING**

The St. Helena Government Broadcasting Station was officially opened on Christmas Day 1967. Prior to that date schools programming and some adult programmes had commenced as test broadcasts in August. The Station was established with the assistance of Colonial Development and Welfare funds and the technical aid of the engineers from the Diplomatic Wireless Service.

Transmitting equipment consists of two 1 Kilowatt medium wave transmitters, one in service, one on stand-by, operating on a frequency of 1511 Kilocycles.

The station was established as a part of a ten-year plan for education but, in addition to schools broadcasts, it transmits recorded music, mainly light and popular, and items of information supplied by the Government Information Officer.

## PART III

### *Chapter 1: Geography and Climate*

ST. HELENA lies in 16° south latitude and 5° 45' west longitude and the principal geographical factor affecting the island is the Atlantic Ocean. The island has an area of 47 square miles, the nearest land is the still smaller island of Ascension 703 miles to the north-west, the nearest continental land is Africa 1,000 miles to the east, and the nearest regularly accessible place of importance is Cape Town at a distance of 1,694 miles, a four days' passage to the south-east. The Port of London is some 4,600 miles away and Tristan da Cunha lies 1,500 miles south-by-west from St. Helena. The 1,000 fathom line is nowhere more than 4½ miles from the shore.

The exceptionally isolated position governs the life of the island by its effects on climate and communications.

The island is 10½ miles long and 6½ miles wide. It is wholly volcanic in origin and almost everywhere rugged and mountainous. High forbidding cliffs bound the island almost continuously on every side.

Steep-sided deep valleys run down in all directions from a central ridge which is 2,700 feet above the sea at its highest point; this ridge forms a semi-circle with its extremities on the south coast and cuts off an area of seven square miles of rocky country which slopes precipitously to the shore, suggesting the remaining half of a volcanic crater of which the southern half has disappeared beneath the sea. The rest of the island consists of steep hills many over 1,000 feet in height and several over 2,000 with a few square miles of flatter land on the east side.

The only island waters are small streams, few of them now perennial, fed by springs in the central hills. These streams and rainwater are sufficient for domestic water supplies and a very limited amount of irrigation.

The soils are mainly clays, highly acid and rich in potassium, but deficient in available phosphorus and possibly in magnesium. The arable land is deficient in nitrogen.

The climate results from the island's position in the tropics, far from any land mass and in the path of the south-east trade winds. It is warm, damp and equable, with local variations between the warmer and drier low-lying parts, which include Jamestown at sea-level and the cooler, damper and more cloudy uplands. Though relative

humidity is high it is not coupled with temperatures high enough to cause discomfort. Winds are seldom very strong but their constant force and varying directions are a severe hindrance to the establishment of vegetation in exposed positions.

Rainfall figures (in inches) over the past ten years are as follows:

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Plantation	22.89	30.19	23.38	41.47	30.56	39.97	36.88	38.78	36.27	41.55
Hutt's Gate	23.65	32.20	25.89	42.33	29.44	41.06	30.38	34.60	35.28	37.52
Briars	14.41	19.83	14.70	25.15	15.01	23.37	15.40	19.47	18.57	21.52
Jamestown	5.00	8.41	5.92	8.71	5.73	9.08	7.49	9.47	12.02	9.77

The St. Helena Meteorological Station at Hutt's Gate (2,066 feet) recorded the following observations during 1966 and 1967.

1966

Month	Mean Cloud	Rainfall (inches):		Weather (number of days of):					Wind (number of observations of):										
		Total	Max.	Date	Rain	Fog	Clear Sky	Over-cast	Gales	Thunder	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm
Jan.	7.2	3.21	0.41	24	26	18	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	22	29	—	—	—	3
Feb.	6.7	4.51	0.81	9	22	15	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	29	18	—	—	—	19
Mar.	6.7	4.08	0.81	17	16	10	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	20	29	—	—	—	22
Apr.	6.4	0.81	0.31	28	10	7	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	22	22	—	—	—	37
May	6.0	5.40	1.60	21	15	12	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	23	23	—	—	—	14
June	6.4	1.71	0.31	27	12	4	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	14	28	—	—	—	32
July	7.1	4.31	0.51	16	22	15	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	29	14	—	—	—	10
Aug.	7.0	4.51	0.71	17	21	12	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	26	13	—	—	—	25
Sept.	7.7	3.81	0.41	5	20	17	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	10	23	—	—	—	9
Oct.	7.2	0.71	0.11	2	12	13	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	20	27	—	—	—	8
Nov.	7.3	0.81	0.21	3	13	17	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	26	39	—	—	—	6
Dec.	6.6	1.41	0.31	26	17	14	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	42	13	—	—	—	17
Total	82.3	35.28	1.60 on 21st May		206	154	—	253	—	—	—	—	8	283	271	—	—	—	202
Mean	6.8	2.94																	

1966

Month	Mean Pressure	Air Temperatures Means of Absolute Minimum and Maximum										Mean V.P.	Mean R.H.
		Mean	Min.		Max.		Date		Max.	Date			
Jan.	1016.1	62.5	59.2	66.5	59	1.4, 5	72	28	17.6	92			
Feb.	1015.2	63.4	60.5	66.9	60	6, 9, 10	77	17	18.7	82			
Mar.	1014.7	64.3	61.9	67.2	60	31	76	9	18.8	90			
Apr.	1015.3	62.6	60.3	65.3	60	1, 2, 8	78	9, 4	18.3	90			
May	1017.2	61.6	59.1	64.7	57	1, 3	76	26	17.2	87			
June	1018.6	58.5	56.3	60.9	56	10	73	10	16.1	89			
July	1018.3	53.7	53.6	58.1	53	22	68	6	15.1	91			
Aug.	1019.4	53.0	52.7	57.5	52	27	69	25	14.1	91			
Sept.	1018.2	54.8	52.5	57.9	53	3	64	25	14.4	93			
Oct.	1015.6	55.3	52.8	57.9	53	19	73	28	14.8	90			
Nov.	1016.5	57.4	55.4	59.9	54	6	72	24	15.3	91			
Dec.	1016.9	58.5	55.4	61.6	56	3, 6	76	28	17.4	88			
Total	12202.0	709.6	679.3	744.4	Abs. Min. 52 on 27th Aug.		Abs. Max. 78 on 5th & 9th Apr.		197.8	1074			
Mean	1016.8	59.1	56.6	62.0					16.4	89			

1967

Month	Mean Cloud	Rainfall (inches):			Weather (number of days of):						Wind (number of observations of):								
		Total	Max.	Date	Rain	Fog	Clear Sky	Over- cast	Gales	Thun- der	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm
Jan.	6.4	2.46	0.70	29	18	5	—	12	—	—	—	—	9	49	5	—	—	—	28
Feb.	6.8	1.93	0.21	27	22	11	—	17	—	—	—	—	1	29	11	—	—	—	28
Mar.	7.2	5.31	0.61	12	30	18	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	43	10	—	—	—	15
Apr.	7.0	6.35	0.71	26	28	19	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	50	15	—	—	—	10
May	7.3	6.20	1.40	19	23	18	—	27	—	—	—	1	2	51	9	—	—	—	20
June	7.3	4.43	0.31	4	22	21	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	46	3	—	—	—	13
July	7.0	1.70	0.31	1	14	6	—	25	—	—	—	—	1	13	36	1	—	—	42
Aug.	7.4	4.21	1.01	30	24	17	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	13	51	—	—	—	13
Sept.	7.3	1.00	0.30	27	15	17	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	6	62	—	—	—	12
Oct.	7.5	2.51	0.21	9	21	20	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	5	74	—	—	—	1
Nov.	6.6	0.90	0.31	19	8	6	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	4	39	—	—	—	53
Dec.	6.6	1.00	0.31	22	11	5	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	15	34	—	—	—	42
Total	84.4	38	1.40 on 19th May		236	163	—	272	—	—	—	1	14	324	349	1	—	—	277
Mean	7.3	3.16																	

1967

Month	Mean Pressure	Air Temperatures Means of Absolute Minimum and Maximum										Mean V.P.	Mean R.H.
		Mean	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Date	Max.	Date				
Jan.	1017.5	62.9	59.5	64.0	59	64.0	6, 12, 15	78	22	17.6	85		
Feb.	1018.2	65.1	61.1	66.0	61	66.0	10	80	23	19.0	89		
Mar.	1019.3	64.7	61.5	68.0	60	68.0	23, 30, 31	80	7	19.3	91		
Apr.	1017.6	63.3	61.5	67.2	57	67.2	29, 30	74	7, 12	17.7	91		
May	1018.3	61.1	58.9	63.7	55	63.7	28, 29, 30	75	10	16.1	92		
June	1018.7	58.8	56.6	61.4	54	61.4	14, 15, 18	65	9, 24	14.8	91		
July	1020.6	58.0	54.3	61.3	52	61.3	14	68	9, 19	13.7	88		
Aug.	1020.9	61.4	54.4	62.3	52	62.3	14	66	27	13.8	91		
Sept.	1020.5	59.1	53.9	61.6	50	61.6	30	72	15	14.3	92		
Oct.	1020.7	55.5	54.5	59.1	51	59.1	1, 2	64	18, 31	13.9	91		
Nov.	1018.4	58.9	54.5	60.1	53	60.1	2, 4, 7	75	16	14.7	86		
Dec.	1017.3	62.2	56.7	62.5	55	62.5	13	78	15	16.2	84		
Total	12028.0	731.0	687.4	757.2	Abs. Min. 50 on 30th Sept.			Abs. Max. 80 on 23rd Feb. & 7th March		191.1	1071		
Mean	1002.3	60.9	57.3	63.1						15.9	89		

Two-thirds of the island is barren. The vegetation below 1,500 feet is very scanty and consists largely of cactus. Above that level, with higher rainfall and nearer to the sources of streams, the island is green; on the central ridge there are remnants of the original natural vegetation, but this higher part of the island consists mostly of pasture, land afforested with exotic trees, plantations of New Zealand flax (*Phormium tenax*) and, in one place only, a fair extent of arable land. Cattle and sheep are grazed on the pastures.

The indigenous land fauna consists, as it did when the island was discovered, of a single species of plover, the wirebird (*Agialitis s. helenae*) peculiar to St. Helena. There are large numbers of a few species of exotic birds of economic importance as eaters of grain and fruit; rats become a serious nuisance from time to time; many kinds of insect are harmful to crops, but the island is singularly free from insects directly harmful to man. There are no snakes.

The population, estimated to be 4,621 at mid-1967, falls into three roughly equal groups. One group lives in and around Jamestown, which lies in a narrow, deep sided valley running down to the north-west shore opposite the principal anchorage, a road-stead sheltered from the prevailing wind. The town consists of little more than a single street and there is no room for more; it runs up the valley for a mile, to a height of 500 feet. The position of the road-stead and the fact that this valley is the easiest means of access to the island make it inevitable that the principal market and place of business should be here, as it has always been. The second group lives in the Longwood District towards the eastern side of the island, where the flatter land and more extensive area of good soil offer possibilities for smallholders. The third group is scattered in very small settlements or single households through the rest of the island, chiefly in the higher and more fertile central region.

There is little economic activity. The flax industry came to an end in December, 1965. A few market gardeners produce fruit and vegetables for sale locally and to visiting ships and a certain number of smallholders rear cattle, sheep and pigs for local consumption. A few fishermen dispose of their catches in the local market. The cottage handicraft industry, once flourishing, is now inhibited by the decrease in the number of passenger ships calling at the island. However, full employment for able-bodied males is provided by Government.

Land transport is by 'bus or motor car. In spite of steep hills islanders are accustomed to walking long distances, but the comparative remoteness of many habitations is an obstacle to the social life of the island.

To the casual observer the climate appears nearly ideal, and the scenery, everywhere spectacular, is varied and of great beauty.

## Chapter 2: History

ST. HELENA was discovered by the Portuguese navigator, Juan de Nova Castella, on the 21st May, 1502, the anniversary of Saint Helena, the mother of Emperor Constantine. He landed at the valley where Jamestown now stands and built a chapel there which gave the valley the name "Chapel Valley" by which it is still locally known.

The Portuguese kept the discovery of the island a secret and used it as a port of call for their East India fleet. However, in 1588 Captain Thomas Cavendish, commanding H.M.S. *Desire*, called at St. Helena on his voyage round the world. He stayed 12 days and recorded the presence of pheasants and partridges, which are still to be found, and quantities of fruit in Chapel Valley.

Thereafter English and Dutch merchant ships called frequently to water and refit. In 1633 the island was annexed by the Dutch but not occupied. In 1659 the East India Company placed a garrison on the island and started the first permanent settlement.

On New Year's Day 1673 the island was captured by the Dutch but four months later the English recaptured it and the East India Company held it under Charter from Charles II until 1834.

On 22nd April, 1834 the island was brought under the direct government of the Crown after the East India Company had administered it for 162 years. In those days the annual expenditure was about £90,000, mostly on the military establishment.

The Emperor Napoleon was exiled on the island from 1815 until his death on 5th May, 1821. In 1840 the French frigate *La Belle Poule*, with Prince de Joinville on board, removed Napoleon's remains to France.

The first bishop of St. Helena, Dr Piers C. Claughton, landed on 30th October, 1859.

The innovation of steamships meant that many of the larger ships plying between India and Britain did not call at the Island. They made faster passage, and carried bulk supplies of water and food, and did not, therefore need to put into the Island to replenish stores. The opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 reduced the number of ships taking the Cape route even more, and this event constituted the final stroke from which St. Helena has never recovered.

The Zulu Chief Dinizulu, son of the great Cetewayo, was interned in St. Helena from 1890 until 1897, when he and his retinue were sent back to Zululand.

In November, 1899 the submarine cable from Cape Town was landed at St. Helena by the Eastern Telegraph Company; it was the first stage of the England to South Africa cable.

In 1900 General Cronje and his wife were sent to St. Helena with over 500 Boer prisoners of war. By 1902 there was a total of nearly 6,000 prisoners of war on the island.

The cultivation of flax as the Island's main, and indeed sole major industry, had two main phases, from 1874 to 1881 (when the first company failed), and from 1907, when the Government opened a mill, until 1965 when, after a steady decline in world prices, all production ceased. The most profitable years were those of the 1914-18 and 1939-45 wars, and the reconstruction years following them, with peak prices being reached in 1951.

The re-establishment of flax production in 1907 followed a period of acute distress and unemployment on the Island for which the repatriation of Boer prisoners in 1902, and the withdrawal of the British Army Garrison in 1906, both of which provided the Islanders with considerable income, were responsible.

St. Helena has throughout its history as a British possession received financial support in one form or another from the British Government, in recent years by way of budgetary grants-in-aid and by Colonial Development and Welfare grants under the 1945 and later Acts. One of the main revenue-producing items on the Island itself has been, and still is, postage stamps.

On 29th April, 1947 Their Majesties King George and Queen Elizabeth, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret, landed from H.M.S. Vanguard and toured the island. His Majesty presented the territory with his Royal Standard as a memento of this unofficial visit.

The year 1959 marked the Tercentenary of St. Helena as a British settlement. Commemorative stamps were issued and celebrations were held throughout the island.



### Chapter 3: Administraiton

DURING 1966 the Government continued to be administered in pursuance of the St. Helena Order-in-Council, 1956, the St. Helena Royal Instructions, 1956, and the St. Helena Additional Instructions, 1962. The Governor alone had the power to legislate (subject to the power of Her Majesty-in-Council) and was advised by an Executive Council and an Advisory Council.

The Executive Council consisted of the Government Secretary and the Colonial Treasurer as *ex-officio* members, not more than two official members and not more than three unofficial members, one of whom was an elected member of the Advisory Council.

The Advisory Council constituted in 1963, consisted of 16 members made up as follows: two *ex-officio* members—the Government Secretary and the Colonial Treasurer; two official members appointed by the Governor; four unofficial members appointed by the Governor; eight elected members, two of whom represented Jamestown and one for each of the six districts outside Jamestown.

On the 1st January, 1967 the St. Helena (Constitution) Order 1966, came into operation. The Government of St. Helena then became administered by a Governor with the aid of a Legislative Council. Committees of the Legislative Council were established and became responsible for the general oversight of the activities of Government Departments and were given in addition, a wide range of statutory and administrative functions.

The Governor is also assisted by an Executive Council consisting of the two *ex-officio* members and the Chairmen of the Council Committees.

The electoral law provides for universal adult suffrage.

Relief of the poor and certain municipal services in Jamestown, such as control of the market and slaughterhouse and street-lighting, are administered by the Social Welfare Committee of the Legislative Council.

### Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

IMPERIAL weights and measures are in use and the matter is governed by the Weights and Measures Ordinance (Cap. 126). All weights and measures were inspected during the years 1966 and 1967.

The Superintendent of Police is also Inspector of Weights and Measures.

## PART IV

### Ascension

#### GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The island of Ascension lies in the South Atlantic in latitude 7° 56' south and longitude 14° 25' west, and has an area of some 34 square miles. It is a peak of volcanic rock, barren except on the top of Green Mountain (2,870 feet).

The climate is tropical but dry. Rainfall in 1967 was 17.5 inches on Green Mountain and 6 inches in Georgetown. The corresponding maximum and minimum temperatures were 82°F and 51°F and 90°F and 67°F.

#### HISTORY

The island was discovered on Ascension Day, 1501, by a Portuguese navigator, and remained uninhabited until after the arrival of Napoleon in St. Helena in 1815, when Britain placed a naval garrison on Ascension.

The island remained under the Admiralty, as H.M.S. *Ascension*, until it was made a dependency of St. Helena by Letters Patent dated the 12th of September, 1922.

#### ADMINISTRATION

Until July 1964, the island was administered by a Resident Magistrate (in the person of the Manager of the Cable and Wireless Company's station there) responsible to the Governor of St. Helena. Since that date, a full-time Administrator has been in charge, responsible to the Governor of St. Helena, and assisted by an Advisory Committee composed of representatives of the British organisations at present using the island. There is a small detachment of Police, commanded by a British Assistant Superintendent, which at the end of 1967 numbered 12.

Throughout the period under review, the Administrator was Major J. M. E. Wainwright; during his leave in mid 1966, the island was administered by Major A. Beyts.

The United States of America continue to maintain a base on the island. This base forms part of their Bahamas Long-Range Proving Ground for Guided Missiles, and includes an airfield capable of

accepting jet aircraft. Administration of the base, and jurisdiction in matters which concern the United States, are governed by an Agreement, signed on the 25th June, 1956, between Britain and the United States (Treaty Series No. 25 (1956), Cmd 9810).

The B.B.C. Atlantic Relay Station during 1967 increased its coverage to provide simultaneous broadcasting, for many hours a day continuously, to Africa and South America.

#### POPULATION

The population of Ascension fluctuates according to the employment offered by the establishments of Cable and Wireless Ltd., the United States missile base, the B.B.C. and the construction agencies engaged on works for them. The figures were:—

<i>Date</i>	<i>Origin</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Total</i>
End 1966	St. Helena	411	33	72	516
	United States of America	282	—	—	282
	United Kingdom	157	67	86	310
	West Indies	342	—	—	342
					<hr/> 1,450
End 1967	St. Helena	472	48	120	640
	United States of America	302	—	—	302
	United Kingdom	173	69	85	327
	West Indies	217	—	—	217
					<hr/> 1,486

#### HEALTH

Cable and Wireless Ltd. and the United States base each maintain a medical officer and a small hospital on the island. The medical officer of Cable and Wireless Ltd., treats all personnel except those of the United States base.

Attendances at the Cable and Wireless hospital were:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>In-patients</i>	<i>Out-patients</i>	<i>Total</i>
1966	240	1,617	1,857
1967	155	1,492	1,647

Apart from an outbreak of influenza in 1966, which at its peak rendered 80 per cent of the working population unfit for duty, there were no epidemics in the period under review.

#### EDUCATION

There is a school at Two Boats village (replacing that at Georgetown) with an expatriate headmaster engaged by Cable and Wireless Limited. The pupils, from both the United Kingdom and St. Helena, totalled 78 in 1966 and 101 in 1967.

## AGRICULTURE

A farm is maintained on Green Mountain by Cable and Wireless Limited, and the figures of stock were:

	End 1966	End 1967
Bulls . . . . .	2	2
Cows . . . . .	17	24
Heifers . . . . .	7	5
Yearlings . . . . .	5	7
Calves . . . . .	4	3
Sheep . . . . .	1,631	1,000
Lambs . . . . .	830	700
Boars . . . . .	3	3
Sows . . . . .	18	18
Store pigs . . . . .	57	40
Piglets . . . . .	39	49
The numbers slaughtered were:		
	1966	1967
Beef . . . . .	17	14
Sheep . . . . .	384	425
Pigs . . . . .	219	162
The farm produced:		
	1966	1967
Vegetables, lbs. . . . .	41,254	37,000
Milk, galls. . . . .	9,834	9,705

## WILD LIFE

There are some feral donkeys, rabbits, feral cats, a few goats and some partridges on the island. Only rabbits and feral cats are permitted to be shot.

Sea-bird life is very plentiful; in particular the island is famed for the vast numbers of Wide-awake or Hack-backed Tern (*Sterna fuliginosa*) which breed there.

All wild life is rigidly protected by Ordinance. Turtles abound at certain seasons and the catching of them is controlled by licence.

Fish are plentiful and varied. Shark, barracuda, tuna and bonito are present in large numbers, together with a small local fish known as black-fish.

## VISITORS

In 1966, His Excellency the Governor visited the island in August. In December, the Governor of Rhodesia (Sir Humphrey Gibbs) and his entourage, and the Premier of Rhodesia (Mr. Ian Smith) and members of his Cabinet, staged through Ascension on their way to the talks held with the British Prime Minister on board H.M.S. *Tiger*. Other visitors were the Deputy Managing Director of Cable and Wireless Ltd. (Mr. E. G. C. Howitt, O.B.E.) and Generals Adams, Huston and Johnson of the United States defence forces.

In 1967, the principal visitors were the Managing Director of Cable and Wireless Ltd. (Mr. H. H. Eggars, C.M.G., O.B.E.) and from the United States the Commander, Strike Force (General T. J. Convey), Ambassador J. O. Bell and Major-General Jones.

#### COMMUNICATIONS

The following calls were made by ships (excluding yachts and naval vessels):

	1966	1967
Ships, number . . . . .	67	42
Net registered tons . . . . .	405,764	391,714

In 1967, shipping brought 17,000 measurement tons of supplies, exclusive of 5½ million gallons of petroleum products.

In 1967, the United States airfield was used by the following numbers of aircraft:—

United States of America . . . . .	644
Royal Air Force . . . . .	38
Royal Navy . . . . .	133
Civil . . . . .	9

#### DEVELOPMENT

In 1967, Cable and Wireless Ltd., installed a satellite earth station providing support for the Apollo moon programme, and two new high frequency radio transmitters for use between Ascension and London and New York respectively.

## PART V

### Tristan da Cunha

#### GENERAL REVIEW

1966 and 1967 were years of increasing prosperity for Tristan da Cunha. Work on the new harbour was sufficiently advanced for it to be used from April 1966 although it was not completed and officially opened until August, 1967. The new fish freezing factory was completed by the end of May, 1966 and the Islanders fished for the first time from the shore on 23rd May, 1966. These two factors enabled the people of the Island to return to a full money economy and to begin improvements to their own homes and in the field of government sponsored public works.

The Governor of St. Helena, Sir John Field C.M.G. (now K.B.E., C.M.G.) paid a visit to the Island in March, 1966. Other visitors included Mr. G. Edwards who made a film for Anglia T.V. in the wildlife series "Survival", a team from B.B.C. T.V. who made the film "Step out of time".

August 14th, 1966 marked the 150th Anniversary of the Island's annexation to the Crown and its first occupation by a British Garrison. The event was marked by a Loyal Address from the Island Council to Her Majesty the Queen, to which Her Majesty was graciously pleased to reply; by three days of celebrations on the Island; and by an Exhibition at the Commonwealth Institute in London.

In April 1966, 35 Islanders left the Island to return to the United Kingdom, but news of the increased prosperity on the Island was partly responsible for 11 of them returning to Tristan in August, 1967.

On 21st April, 1966 Mr. G. H. Whitefield, M.B.E. was succeeded as Administrator by Mr. B. Watkins who administered the Island for the remainder of the two years.

#### GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The main island, which is about 2,000 miles west of Capetown and 1,500 miles south-south-west of St. Helena, is a volcanic cone 6,760 feet high with a crater lake in the summit and numerous subsidiary craters set on a roughly rectangular plinth which is

bounded by precipices from one thousand to two thousand feet in height. Below these precipices are a number of plateaux, on the largest of which, in the north-west of the island is situated the settlement of Edinburgh, the only permanently inhabited locality in the group. The Island is nearly circular in shape, with an area of 38 square miles. Below 5,000 feet it is thickly covered with vegetation, the eastern half being densely wooded, and there is abundant water from permanent springs.

The other islands of the group are Inaccessible and Nightingale, about 20 miles west-south-west and south-south-west respectively of Tristan, and Gough Island, about 230 miles south-south-east. Inaccessible is rather like Tristan in appearance, with precipices rising from small coastal plateaux in the north and elsewhere from very narrow beaches; it is three miles by one and half in extent. Nightingale is only one mile by three-quarters of a mile in extent; it is covered by dense tussock grass and there are a few patches of woodland round the two peaks, the taller of which rises to 1,200 feet. Adjoining Nightingale to the north are two small islands, Middle and Stoltenhoff. Gough Island has an area of 35 square miles and is well wooded and watered. A British scientific expedition was resident on Gough Island for six months in 1955 and since that time the South African Government has maintained a weather station on the island.

All the islands are surrounded by extensive beds of kelp, which have some effect in moderating the swell. In the absence of any sheltered inlets or anchorages, landing is almost wholly dependent on there being sufficient lee. The climate is temperate and typically oceanic with well distributed rainfall, rather high humidity, a tendency to strong winds and rapid changes of weather and temperature. Between June and October the upper part of the peak is often snow covered and sleety snow and hail are occasionally experienced at sea level. Thunderstorms are rare but violent gales occur three or four times a year.

#### HISTORY AND ADMINISTRATION

The islands were discovered by a Portuguese fleet under the command of Admiral Tristão da Cunha in March 1506 and first sighted by a British vessel, the *Globe*, in 1610. The first recorded landing was by a party from the Dutch ship *Heemstede* on 7th February 1643. In 1655 an expedition was sent by Van Riebeeck, Governor of the Cape, to make a thorough exploration of the potentialities of the island, but reported unfavourably, as did a Dutch East India Company survey of 1696. The East India Company had also planned an expedition in 1684, but that too came to nothing, and it was not

until 1760 that the English captain Nightingale is presumed to have landed on the island which now bears his name. In 1790 a party of American seamen spent seven months ashore and traces of their encampment were found in 1793 by an expedition which made the first favourable report on the islands.

On 27th December 1810, three Americans settled on Tristan which between then until the recent evacuation was never without inhabitants, though by 1812 their number was for a time reduced to one. These settlers, after a short-lived show of independence, sought British protection, but it was not until Napoleon's exile to St. Helena that, on 14th August 1816, H.M.S. *Falmouth* landed a small British garrison and laid formal claim to the island. The garrison was withdrawn in 1817 and the flag hauled down, but three of its members, headed by Corporal William Glass, of Kelso, Scotland, with his wife and two children, elected to remain inside the present settlement.

The islands' status remained somewhat uncertain until 1876, when an Order-in-Council declaring Tristan da Cunha and its subsidiary islands to be under the British Crown and making some provision for judicial supervision was drafted and acted upon, though the Order was never formally completed. By that time the population had increased to 85, new settlers including English, Dutch, American and St. Helenian elements to which a few years later were added Italian and Irish strains.

The years from 1817 to 1876 had been prosperous, frequent contacts with the outside world being maintained through the visits of whalers, East Indiamen and men-o'-war. Outstanding events in the period had been the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh after whom the settlement was named in 1867 and the despatch to the island by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel of the first missionary and teacher Rev. W. F. Taylor, who stayed from 1851 to 1857. He was not, however, replaced until 1881, when the Rev. E. H. Dodgson, brother of Lewis Carroll, was appointed and stayed until 1884, returning for three more years in 1886 after receiving the news of the Boat Disaster of 1885.

This significant event, which involved the disappearance of 15 men on their way to or from a passing ship, marked the beginning of a decline. The loss of most of the colony's able bodied men was in fact less responsible for this decline than the infestation of the islands by rats, dating from a shipwreck in 1882, and the extermination of most of the seals and whales. As early as 1888 the replacement of sail by steam had resulted in only five ships being sighted in the full year. By 1904 the population was down to 71. No mail was received from England between 1906 and 1916. Finally the Rev. J. G. Barrow, who served on the island from 1906 to 1909, was not



replaced until 1922. From that date a missionary teacher has been maintained on the island with only short breaks.

In 1932 the Rev. A. D. Partridge, who was on his second tour of service, was officially recognised as Honorary Commissioner and Magistrate, a step taken because a Brazilian scientific expedition, which never materialised, was due to visit the island. In this capacity he appointed a headman and headwoman and set up an Island Council to which the leading citizens were nominated. These appointments were continued thereafter.

By Letters Patent dated 12th January, 1938 the status of Tristan da Cunha, including Nightingale, Inaccessible and Gough Island was finally clarified when they were made dependencies of St. Helena.

In 1937-38 a Norwegian scientific expedition visited the islands for four months and the first accurate survey of the main island was completed by Mr. A. B. Crawford. In 1942 a unit of the South African Defence Force built a meteorological and wireless station, which was manned for the duration of the war by the Royal Navy. After the war until the evacuation it was maintained by the South African Government.

Largely through the efforts of the Royal Navy Chaplain, the Rev. C. P. Lawrence, who recognised the possibility of a crawfish industry, an agreement for the development of that industry was concluded with a South African Company in 1948. The agreement led to the appointment of an Administrator, following the enactment of St. Helena Ordinance No. 8 of 1948. The application of certain laws of St. Helena was provided for under Ordinance No. 3 of 1949.

In January 1949 the Tristan Exploration Company (later the Tristan da Cunha Development Company and now the South Atlantic Islands Development Corporation) began operations, and the next decade, especially after the setting up of a freezing factory, saw the way to the reduction of the island's isolation and to its freedom from dependence on charity.

In October 1961 a volcanic cone erupted close to the settlement and it became necessary to evacuate the island. The islanders were brought to the United Kingdom and new homes were found for them at Calshot, in Hampshire.

In 1962 a Royal Society Expedition was organised to study the effects of the eruption, and, later the same year, another expedition consisting of twelve islanders and a Colonial Office representative went to the island. It was reported that the eruption was dying down and that the settlement was habitable. The islanders, therefore, decided to return to Tristan, and in May 1963 an advance party of

fifty islanders, accompanied by an Administrator and staff, returned to cope with the initial problems of reconstruction. The main party of islanders returned in November, 1963.

The wireless station was reopened, and is now maintained by the Administration, but the main landing beaches, on which the islanders depended for their livelihood from fishing and for the landing of stores, were mostly covered by the lava flow from the eruption.

The harbour on which construction began in late 1964 was completed by August, 1967.

The South Atlantic Islands Development Corporation re-established its factory in May, 1966 to replace the one buried in the lava flow of 1961.

The Island Council consists of ten men and five women elected by all persons over 18 years of age, the Chief Islander, the Resident Chaplain, Company representatives and the Administrator as President. Committees of the Island Council dealing with Agriculture, Education, Public Health and Public Works were established on an informal basis in 1966.

#### FINANCE

There is a Tristan Administration Fund for general administration purposes. The territory is financially self supporting and the temporary overdraft at the Crown Agents made necessary by the expenditure on the evacuation and return of the islanders was paid off in the financial year ended 30th June, 1967. Development expenditure is mainly financed by grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts.

The principal heads of revenue were as follows:

	<i>Year ended</i>	
	30/6/66	30/6/67
	£	£
Fishing Rights . . . . .	1,025	1,000
Post Office . . . . .	14,372	69,346
Interest . . . . .	165	252
Miscellaneous Receipts . . . . .	1,804	1,473
Overseas Service Aid Scheme . . . . .	4,389	4,688
Local Rates, Licences etc. . . . .	69	202
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	21,824	76,961
Colonial Development & Welfare Funds	11,500	22,282
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL .	£33,324	£99,243
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The principal heads of expenditure were as follows:

Administrator . . . . .	*5,863	2,749
Other Staff . . . . .	*9,406	7,036
Post Office . . . . .	2,910	2,235
Shipping . . . . .	6,541	5,251
Miscellaneous . . . . .	4,028	7,861
Audit fees . . . . .	310	310
Staff housing . . . . .	7,643	165
Interest . . . . .	452	585
Local Administration . . . . .	2,243	6,813
Maintenance of Public Works . . . . .	1,413	1,538
Miscellaneous Services . . . . .	1,647	2,330
Overseas Service Aid Scheme (Included at * above)		3,901
	<hr/> 42,456	<hr/> 40,774
Colonial Development & Welfare . . . . .	23,749	13,033
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL . . . . .	£66,203	£53,807

*Assets and Liabilities as at 30/6/67*

<i>Liabilities</i>		<i>Assets</i>	
	£		£
General Revenue Balance . . . . .	6,890	Cash in hand & on deposit . . . . .	10,422
Special Funds . . . . .	11,735	Miscellaneous Advances . . . . .	10,614
Other Deposits . . . . .	2,375	Post Office Savings Bank . . . . .	12,199
Post Office Savings Bank . . . . .	12,235		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
TOTAL . . . . .	£33,235	TOTAL . . . . .	£33,235

EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES

There were 49 children attending school on the last day of the school year 1967. The school is divided into four classes, Reception, Infants, Middle and Senior. Children are admitted at the age of five and leave at the end of the term in which they celebrate their fifteenth birthday. During 1966, 11 were admitted and 15 left and in 1967 15 entered and 6 left. Attendance is high, 99 per cent over each of the two years.

During 1967, a pupil teacher was sent to St. Helena for training and a senior pupil was sent for Secondary Education and teacher training in St. Helena. A number of improvements were made to the school building including the installation of electricity. At the end of 1967 plans for a new school building were approved.

In 1967 playing fields and a children's playground were laid out and equipped from a grant provided by the Gulbenkian Foundation.

Books donated from a wellwisher in Canada and the British Council form the nucleus of the new Public Library and School Library.

The Fishing Company provided furniture and games equipment for a Youth Club established in 1966. Scouting and Guiding were restarted in May, 1966 and functioned throughout the remainder of 1966 and 1967.

#### LAW AND ORDER

The Administrator is also the Magistrate. One Justice of the Peace was appointed in 1966. There were five criminal cases and one civil case during the period under review. In late 1967 the Island Council agreed to the establishment of a small Police Force consisting of one regular officer, who is also a Sea Fisheries Officer, and three part-time special constables. Legislation during the period included an Education By-Law and an Agriculture By-Law and the following Ordinances, Harbours, Wrecks, Port Health, Fish (Export), Currency, Coinage and Legal Tender.

#### POPULATION

There were 252 people on the Island on the 31st December, 1966 and 269 on 31st December 1967. There were 2 births and 1 death in 1966 and 7 births and no deaths in 1967. There were no marriages during 1966 but 3 were celebrated during 1967. The population figures as at 31st December 1966 and 1967 are:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Islanders</i>	<i>Non-Islanders</i>
1966	229	23
1967	245	24

#### HEALTH

Generally the Islanders enjoyed a satisfactory state of health and there were no deaths amongst them during the two years under review. The only death was of a South African seaman landed for hospital treatment from one of the fishing vessels. Bronchial asthma still continued as one of the commonest problems and two patients were admitted to hospital during the period with status asthmaticus.

One young islander with a gastric ulcer was sent to Capetown for surgical treatment. Six other islanders are receiving medical treatment for this ailment. One islander was sent to Capetown for treatment of an eye damaged whilst at work in the factory.

Dental caries continued to give cause for concern and a dental officer provided by the Medical Research Council spent three months on the island in late 1966.

An investigative programme of electrocardiographs of all islanders was carried out during 1967 and the results were transmitted to London by radio telemetry.

Late in 1967 plans were approved for a new modern hospital to replace the wooden one erected for the Royal Navy in 1942.

#### FISHING INDUSTRY

In addition to the fishing from the shore by the Islanders the vessels of Tristan Investments (Pty) Ltd. (a subsidiary of the South Atlantic Islands Development Corporation) continued to fish the waters under the concession during 1966 and 1967. The shorebased fleet was converted from dinghies to powered craft and by the end of 1967 half the boats operating were powered by inboard engines. Labour relations on the whole were good.

The weight of the exports during the 1965/66 and 1966/67 fishing seasons were 552,140 lbs. and 744,540 lbs. respectively.

#### IMPORTS AND SUPPLIES

The Island Store continued to supply the needs of the population and improvements to the store facilities including a new enlarged retail shop were carried out in 1967. The only essential article which had to be rationed during the period was tea during the winter of 1966. The range of goods expanded as the increasing prosperity of the people created a demand for luxury goods. In 1966, 470 tons of supplies were landed and in 1967 532 tons including two mopeds bought by Island men.

#### PUBLIC WORKS

The two years under review saw considerable achievements by the Public Works Department. Apart from recurrent maintenance on plant and buildings, the Department erected four new staff quarters, completed the new harbour, built a new Powerhouse, and laid out and surfaced with Colas a complete network of roads and footpaths throughout the Settlement.

Under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts funds were provided in 1967 for improvements to the water and sewerage systems and for the installation of a domestic electricity supply.

#### AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

No full-time Superintendent of Agriculture was employed during the two years under review, but a qualified non-Islander acted part-time.

Additional pastures were fenced and the principle of rotational grazing was strictly enforced. The 1966 and 1967 potato crops were very good and only a very small quantity of potatoes for eating were imported during the two years under review.

One of the Hereford Bulls died in 1966 and was replaced by one sired by him.

Four pedigree rams and four ewes were received in January 1967 from Stellenbosch University in South Africa.

Because of the increased fishing and public works no work on the Forestry plantation was possible either in 1966 or in 1967.

#### COMMUNICATIONS

There were six inwards sea mails and six outward sea mails in 1966 and eight inwards and seven outwards in 1967. In 1967 for the first time in many years there was a mail service during the winter months of May—September.

The 1965 definitive series of postage stamps remained on sale. In addition the Island issued stamps to commemorate the 150th anniversary of annexation, the opening of the new Harbour and the centenary of the visit of the first Duke of Edinburgh. The Island also joined in the U.N.E.S.C.O., W.H.O., and World Football Cup Omnibus issues.

The public radio telegraph service continued to operate during the two years.

Amateur radio enthusiasts operated from both Tristan and Gough during the two years under review.

In August, 1966, a local broadcasting service was introduced. At the end of 1967 it was broadcasting, for three hours a night on three nights a week on 3190 kcs., programmes of music, news and talks produced locally together with programmes provided by the B.B.C. Transcription Service and The Central Office of Information.

H.M.S. *Protector* and H.M.S. *Puma* visited the island in March 1966 and H.M.S. *Kent* and H.M.S. *Arethusa* in June, 1967.

#### WILD LIFE

The Wild Life Protection Ordinance, passed in 1950, aims to conserve all known species of wild life. Infringements of the Ordinance are punishable by heavy fines. White whales, sea elephants and fur seals are to be found in the waters around Tristan. The bird life of the island, which is of considerable interest, includes the Giant-billed Bunting, the Lesser Noddy, the Frigate Bird and the Southern Black-backed Gull.

Certain species of wild life on the other islands in the Tristan group are also afforded complete protection.

# APPENDIX I

## STATEMENT OF COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE SCHEMES IN PROGRESS OR INITIATED IN ST. HELENA DURING 1966 AND 1967

<i>Scheme No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Approved Total Cost £</i>	<i>Notes</i>
	<i>Agricultural, Forestry and Livestock</i>		
4185	Agricultural Education . . . . .	39,525	(a)
5812	Agricultural Development . . . . .	74,146	(a)
5947	Agricultural Development Grants . . . . .	500	
	<i>Education</i>		
3900	Pupil Teacher Training Scholarships . . . . .	4,311	
5589	Assistant Education Officer . . . . .	3,643	
5948	Vocation Training . . . . .	1,380	
5949	Schools: Structural Improvements . . . . .	2,623	
6180	Schools: Central Reading Scheme . . . . .	500	
6359	Schools: Laboratory Equipment . . . . .	610	
6360	Schools: Provision of Textbooks . . . . .	838	
6506	Operation of Children's Home . . . . .	5,946	
6593	Further Education: Equipment . . . . .	150	
6636	Film Projector . . . . .	275	
6641	Broadcasting . . . . .	5,840	
6729	Mathematics apparatus . . . . .	317	
6786	Additional School Bus . . . . .	1,046	
	<i>Electricity and Telephones</i>		
5952	Extension of Telephone Services . . . . .	2,400	
6076	Development of Electricity Services . . . . .	9,462	
6768	New Power House & Generators . . . . .	15,500	
	<i>Public Health</i>		
5950	Hospital Building Improvements . . . . .	2,567	
6179	Hospital Equipment . . . . .	900	
6361	Improvement of Dental Facilities . . . . .	5,475	
6637	Washing Machine . . . . .	120	
6638	Blankets . . . . .	125	
6660	Third Medical Officer . . . . .	4,679	
6762	Hospital . . . . .	1,750	
6839	Clinic, Half Tree Hollow . . . . .	1,650	
6841	Ambulance Motor Vehicle . . . . .	2,236	
6843	Medical Library . . . . .	200	
	<i>Public Works</i>		
3945	Rock Rose Road . . . . .	50,193	
5755	Additional Apprentices . . . . .	6,213	
5867	Purchase and Development of Cold Store . . . . .	4,900	(c)
5934	Ruperts Valley Road . . . . .	15,000	
6159	New Ground Housing Site: Roads . . . . .	4,000	
6160	Sandy Bay Road . . . . .	1,750	(b)
6309	Accommodation for ship and Dock Labour . . . . .	5,200	(c)
6384	Public Lavatories: Jamestown . . . . .	1,520	
6500	Heavy Lift Crane . . . . .	25,160	

<i>Scheme No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Approved Total Cost £</i>	<i>Notes</i>
6594	Scaffolding . . . . .	200	
6596	Longwood Road . . . . .	720	
6656	Water Resources . . . . .	300	
6730	Reconstruction of Sea Wall . . . . .	11,050	(c)
6753	Water Supplies. Levelwood . . . . .	5,350	
6767	Mechanical Plant . . . . .	10,380	
	<i>Social Welfare and Housing</i>		
6203	Construction of Cottages and Flats . . . . .	3,246	
6336	Construction of Cottages and Flats . . . . .	28,842	
5860	Housing Assistance Board: Grants and Loans for Private Dwellings . . . . .	20,375	(c)
6059	Establishment of Children's Home . . . . .	10,924	
6150	Provision of Playgrounds . . . . .	500	
6722	Construction of Cottages and Flats . . . . .	13,550	
	<i>Miscellaneous</i>		
5999	Preservation of Public Records . . . . .	550	
6771	Preservation of Public Records . . . . .	1,100	
6611	Modification of Bakery (Loan) . . . . .	5,600	
(a)	Gross cost: Actual grant equals gross cost less receipts.		
(b)	Stage 1 of road only.		
(c)	Only partly financed through C.D. & W. funds. Balance of cost met from Colonial Budget.		



## APPENDIX II

### STATISTICS OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES, DIVORCES AND JUDICIAL SEPARATIONS

<i>Year</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Births</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Marriages</i>	<i>Divorces</i>	<i>Judicial Separations</i>
1902	5,009	165	235	26	—	—
1903	9,850 (includes 4,655 P.O.W.)	146	76	32	—	—
1906	3,544	118	46	11	—	—
1916	3,604	108	51	24	3*	1*
1926	3,747	111	67	41	7*	—*
1936	4,341	134	66	23	11*	1*
1946	4,897	139	53	23	15*	4*
1956	4,652	127	43	26	21*	—*
1957	4,672	120	56	23	—	—
1958	4,802	129	36	35	2	—
1959	4,644	142	56	27	—	1
1960	4,707	141	41	30	1	—
1961	4,648	112	39	20	1	—
1962	4,624	119	55	24	3	—
1963	4,613	127	53	26	2	—
1964	4,676	131	39	28	1	—
1965	4,687	113	42	31	1	—
1966	4,772	137	57	40	1	—
1967	4,707	161	52	31	2	—

\* For ten year period ending with the year stated.

## APPENDIX III

### INCIDENCE OF INCOME TAX ON INDIVIDUALS

<i>Total £</i>	<i>Tax Payable (To nearest £)</i>		
	<i>Married Taxpayer</i>	<i>Single Taxpayer</i>	
300			
325	1	2	
350	2	3	
375	3	5	
400	4	6	
450	6	9	
500	8	12	
550	10	16	
600	12	19	
700	17	25	
800	21	31	
900	25	37	
1,000	29	44	
1,200	37	56	
1,500	50	75	
2,000	74	111	
2,500	103	155	
3,000	132	199	

# APPENDIX IV

## (a) CASES REPORTED TO AND DEALT WITH BY THE POLICE 1966 AND 1967

Offences	Total reported		Taken to Court			
			Total		Sentence passed or Order made	
	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967
<i>Against Lawful Authority</i>						
Against public order . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perjury . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Escape and rescue . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contempt of Court . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Against Public Morality</i>						
Rape . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indecent assault . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unnatural Offences . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sexual offences . . . . .	4	3	4	3	4	3
<i>Against the Person</i>						
Murder and Manslaughter . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attempted murder and suicide . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grievous harm, wounding etc. . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults . . . . .	7	8	7	8	7	8
Concealment of Birth . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Against Property</i>						
Theft and other stealing . . . . .	4	21	4	16	4	16
Robbery and extortion . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burglary, House and store breaking . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
False pretences, cheating, fraud, etc. . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Receiving stolen property . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arson . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Praedial larceny . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malicious Damage . . . . .	—	2	—	2	—	2
<i>Against Local Laws</i>						
Against Traffic Ordinance . . . .	20	67	20	61	20	61
Against Township Ordinance . . .	4	17	4	15	4	15
Against Liquor Ordinance . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
School attendance . . . . .	2	8	2	8	2	8
Gambling . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Affiliation proceedings . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adoption . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Magistrates Court Act. . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance Order . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Probation Order . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Variation of Probation Order . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small Tenants (Possession) . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Children's Ordinance (care and protection) . . . . .	—	4	—	4	—	4
	41	130	41	117	41	117

## (b) OFFENCES REPORTED AND PERSONS DEALT WITH BY COURTS

	Offences					Persons				Court Order (without conviction)	Acquitted or discharged
	Total reported	Total undetected	Total accepted	Warnings	Taken to Court	Convicted					
						Imprisonment	Fine				
<i>Against Lawful Authority</i>											
Against public order											
Perjury											
Escape and rescue											
Contempt of Court											
<i>Against Public Morality</i>											
Rape											
Indecent assault											
Unnatural offences											
Sexual Offences	4		4		4	2		2			
<i>Against the Person</i>											
Murder and manslaughter											
Attempted murder and suicide											
Grievous harm, wounding, etc.											
Assaults	7		7		7			4 3			
Concealment of birth											
<i>Against Property</i>											
Theft and other stealings	4		4		4			2	1 1		
Robbery and extortion											
Burglary, house, store breaking											
False pretences, cheating, fraud, etc.											
Receiving stolen property											
Arson											
Prædial larceny											
Malicious damage											
<i>Against Local Laws</i>											
Against Traffic Ordinance	20		20		20			20			
Against Township Ordinance	4		4		4			4			
Against Liquor Ordinance											
Against Education Ordinance	2		2		2				1 1		
Gambling											
Affiliation proceedings											
Adoption											
Magistrates Court Act											
Maintenance Order											
Probation Order											
Variation of Probation Order											
Ordinance: Care and Protection of Children											
	41	—	41	—	41	2	—	32 3	—	1 2 1	—

1967

## (b) OFFENCES REPORTED AND PERSONS DEALT WITH BY COURTS

	Offences					Persons				
	Total reported	Total undetected	Total accepted	Warnings	Taken to Court	Total taken to Court	Convicted		Court Order (without conviction)	Acquitted or discharged
							Imprisonment	Fine		
<i>Against Lawful Authority</i>										
Against public order										
Perjury							M	F	J	M
Escape and rescue							F			F
Contempt of Court							J			J
<i>Against Public Morality</i>										
Rape										
Indecent assault										
Unnatural offences										
Sexual offences	3		3		3		1	1	1	
<i>Against the Person</i>										
Murder and manslaughter										
Attempted murder and suicide										
Grievous harm, wounding, etc.										
Assaults	8		8		8		1	7		
Concealment of birth										
<i>Against Property</i>										
Theft and other stealings	21		21	5	16			12	1*	3
Burglary, house, store breaking										
False pretences, cheating, fraud, etc.										
Receiving stolen property										
Arson										
Prædial larceny										
Malicious damage	2		2		2			2		
<i>Against Local Laws</i>										
Against Traffic Ordinance	67		61	6	61			59		2
Against Township Ordinance	17		17	2	15			15		
Against Liquor Ordinance										
Against Education Ordinance	8		8		8			6	2	
Gambling										
Affiliation Proceedings										
Adoption										
Magistrates Court Act										
Maintenance Order										
Probation Order										
Variation of Probation Order	4		4		4				1	3
Ordinance: Care and Protection of Children										
	130	—	117	13	117	117	2	—	102	2
									2	4
									3	—

\* Accusation (pending)

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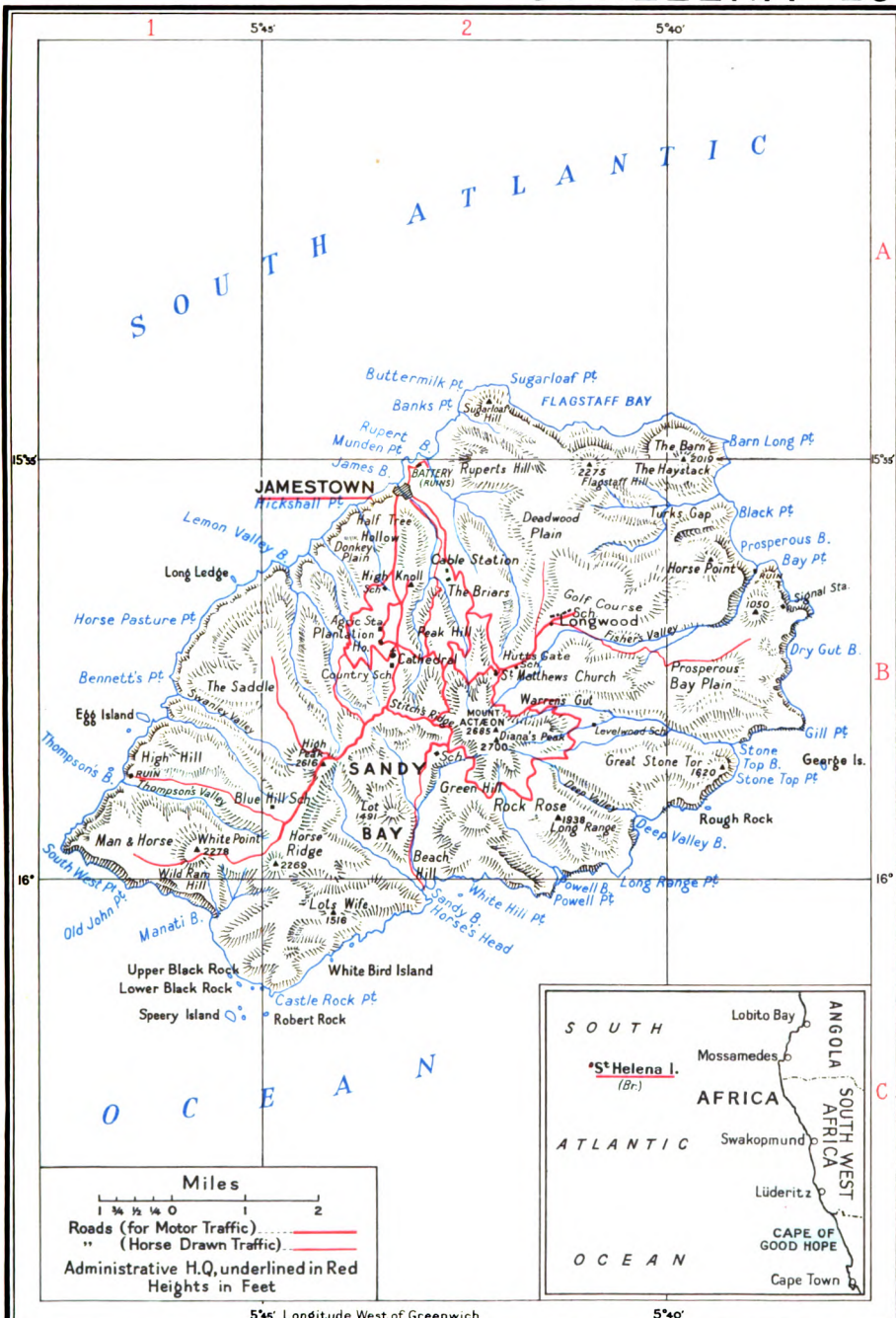
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